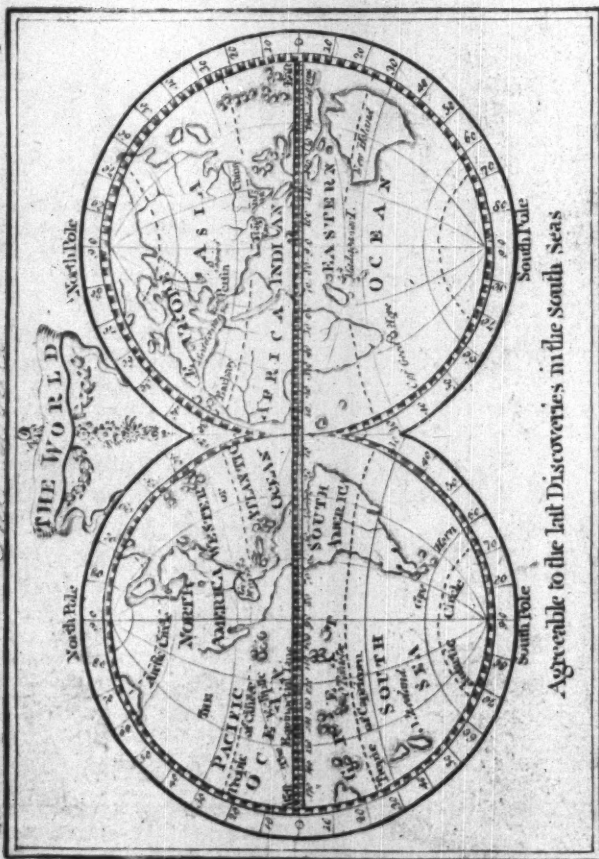
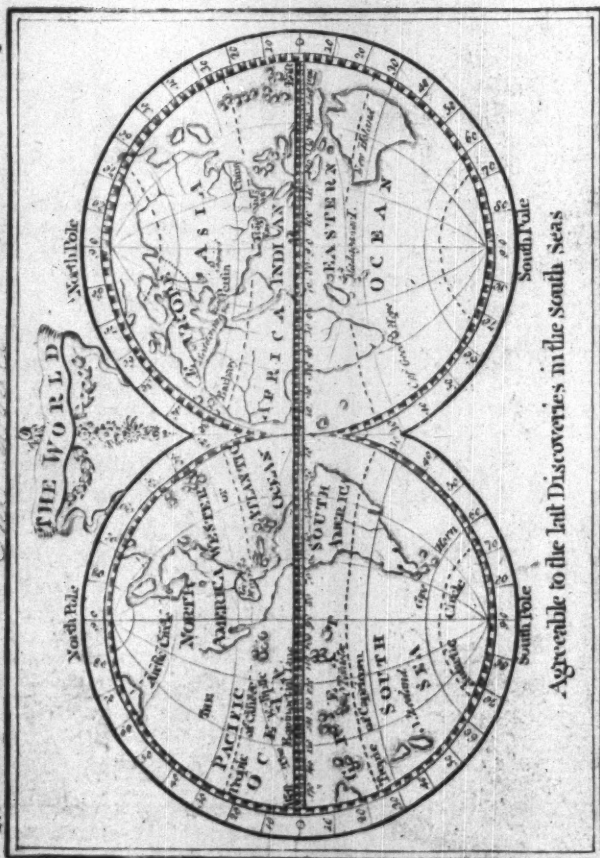






A NEW AND EASY
 INTRODUCTION
 TO UNIVERSAL
 GEOGRAPHY;

In a series of Letters to a Youth at School:

Describing the Figure, Motions, and Dimensions of the Earth; the different Seasons of the Year; the Situation and Extent of the several Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Provinces; their Government, Customs, Religion, Manners, and the Characters of the reigning Sovereigns.

BY THE REV. R. TURNER, JUN. LL.D.
 LATE OF MAGDALEN-HALL, OXFORD.

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Drawn and engraved by the best Artists, on Purpose for this Work.

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TO WHICH IS ADDED,
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 AND A PLATE OF
 A NEW AND CURIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL CLOCK.

“ Among those Studies which are usually recommended to young
 “ People, there are few that might be improved to better Uses than
 “ Geography.” Essays on various Subjects.

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JANUARY 25, 1924

TO THE
YOUNG NOBLEMEN,
AND
GENTLEMEN,
EDUCATED AT
LOUGHBOROUGH-HOUSE SCHOOL,
THESE
ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY
ARE
DEDICATED AND DEVOTED,
BY
THEIR AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,
R. TURNER.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER

For placing the Maps, &c.

1	The large Map of the World—to face the Title.	
2	Plate to shew the Figure of the Earth	Page 8
3	— to shew the Lines and Circles on the Globe	15
4	— to shew the Seasons	20
5	— of the Geographical Clock	25
6	Small Map of the World	30
7	Map of Europe	32
8	— France	36
9	— Italy	44
10	— Germany	53
11	— United Provinces	59
12	— Netherlands	65
13	— Spain and Portugal	69
14	— Swisserland	81
15	— Poland	89
16	— Denmark	96
17	— Sweden, &c.	101
18	— Russia	107
19	— Hungary	112
20	— Turkey	117
21	— Great Britain and Ireland	121
22	— Asia	130
23	— Africa	149
24	— North America	161
25	— South America	176
26	Plate of the Terrestrial Globe	185

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE design of the following LETTERS, supposed to be written, as the greatest part of them *really* were, to a youth of quality at school, is to shew, that the path leading to the knowledge of GEOGRAPHY, is not so dull, rugged, and disagreeable, as most young people are apt to imagine at their first setting out; but, on the contrary, that it is capable of giving as much pleasure and entertainment as those silly things that are daily offered to the public under the enchanting names of romances, tales; and novels. How far the Author has succeeded, he cheerfully submits to the decision of the candid and judicious Reader, and acquiesces in his determination.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

THE Bookellers with pleasure take this opportunity of returning their sincere and grateful acknowledgments to the Public in general, and the Instructors of Youth in particular, for the very favourable reception they have given the former Editions of this Work. At the same time they beg leave to inform them, that the
Fifth

Fifth Edition had undergone a thorough revision and correction, and received many considerable additions and improvements. Some errors that had formerly escaped were carefully rectified: some articles that therein seemed to have been misplaced, were transferred to their proper situation. Two whole letters were inserted, viz. Letter II. giving an account of the Solar System;—and Letter VI. containing the description of a new Geographical Clock, or an instrument for shewing the hour of the day at all places in the world. Three new cuts were likewise added, viz. a large map of the World, on which are delineated the different tracks of Captain Cook's ships in his several voyages round the World:—first, in the Endeavour, in 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771;—secondly, in the Resolution, in 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775;—and thirdly, in the same ship, in 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. The other two new cuts were, a plate of a new Geographical Clock, and a plate of the Terrestrial Globe. —An account of the Georgium Sidus in Letter I. was added to the Sixth Edition; and the history of the several nations of the world brought down to the present time. The rapid sale of that and the subsequent Edition rendered another immediately necessary, so as to preclude the opportunity of much improvement, and at the same time give room to hope, that it was at the present thought unnecessary.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

LETTER	PAGE
I. <i>Introductory, on the Usefulness of Geography</i>	1
II. <i>Of the Solar System in general</i>	4
III. <i>Geography defined; the Motion, Figure, and Dimensions of the Earth</i>	8
IV. <i>The Circles upon the Globe, Zones, &c.</i>	15
V. <i>The Causes of the different Lengths of Days and Nights, the Vicissitudes of Seasons, &c.</i>	20
VI. <i>Description and Use of a curious Instrument, to shew the Hour of the Day at all places in the World</i>	25
VII. <i>The Division of the Earth into Land and Water, Continents, Islands, &c. &c.</i>	27

EUROPE.

VIII. <i>Europe</i>	31
IX. <i>France</i>	35
X. <i>Italy</i>	44
XI. <i>Germany</i>	52
XII. <i>United Provinces</i>	58
XIII. <i>The Netherlands</i>	64
XIV. <i>Spain and Portugal</i>	68
XV. <i>Switzerland</i>	80
XVI. <i>Poland and Prussia</i>	88
XVII. <i>Denmark</i>	95
XVIII. <i>Sweden and Norway</i>	100
XIX. <i>Russia in Europe</i>	106
XX. <i>Hungary</i>	111
XXI. <i>Turkey</i>	116

LETTER	PAGE
XXII. <i>Voyage to the European Islands, Iceland, Great-Britain, &c.</i>	121

ASIA.

XXIII. <i>Asia</i>	129
XXIV. <i>China, Tartary, Empire of the Great Mogul, Persia, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, &c.</i>	135
XXV. <i>Tour to the Asiatic Islands in the Levant</i>	143
XXVI. <i>Tour to the Asiatic Islands scattered about in the Eastern or Indian Ocean</i>	145

AFRICA.

XXVII. <i>Africa</i>	149
XXVIII. <i>Barbary, Zaara, Negroland, Abyssinia, Zanguebar, Caffraria, Monomotapa, Monoemugi, and Egypt</i>	154
XXIX. <i>Tour to the African Islands</i>	158

AMERICA.

XXX. <i>America</i>	161
XXXI. <i>Old Mexico, or New Spain, New Mexico, Florida, Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Jerseys, New York, New England, Nova Scotia, Canada, and New Britain, &c.</i>	168
XXXII. <i>South America, Peru, Amazonia, Brasil, Paraguay, Chili, Terra Magellanica</i>	175
XXXIII. <i>Tour to the American Islands</i>	179
XXXIV. <i>Description of the Terrestrial Globe</i>	185
XXXV. <i>Tables, &c.</i>	202

AN
EASY INTRODUCTION
TO
GEOGRAPHY.

LETTER I.

Introductory;—on the Usefulness of Geography.

MY DEAR BOY,

London, —.

I AM extremely well pleased with the account your tutor gives me of the progress you make in your classical studies.—I have often told you, and I am persuaded you are thoroughly convinced, how absolutely necessary a perfect knowledge of the Latin and Greek Authors would be to you; and I have as often observed to you, in my former letters, that an intimate acquaintance with the immortal compositions of Greece and Rome is expected from every one who is in rank above that of the lowest mechanic, whom fortune has

——Doom'd to scythes and spades,
And all such hard, laborious trades.

In short, classical learning will be an ornament to you, while young, and a comfort to you when old.

old.—But there is a study, which will be a necessary and pleasing assistant to you in understanding the ancient historians, without which you will find them, in many places, obscure, and unintelligible;—I mean GEOGRAPHY. It is of the greatest importance, and deserves your constant attention; for it is not enough for you to know what has been done formerly, in ages and countries different from your own, or to review those great events which have happened on this terrestrial globe in its various periods; but you must know *where* they have been done. Thus, Geography will shew you that the famous town of Troy, which once made so great a figure, and is rendered immortal by the poems of Virgil and Homer, was seated upon a rising ground near Mount Ida, and about five miles from the shore, in Phrygia, a province of Asia; and that Carthage, the residence of the unhappy Queen Dido, stood in a province of Africa, called *Africa-propria*, now the kingdom of Tunis.—Don't think that the path of knowledge, I now call upon you to pursue, will be rugged, dull, or disagreeable; on the contrary, I trust you will find it smooth, cheerful, and entertaining. To learn the situations, customs, and manners—the strength, riches, and trade of the various parts of the world; to trace in a map the wanderings of Ulysses and Æneas, their voyages, their

their perils, and their shipwrecks;—to follow Alexander in his route from Macedonia to Persia, and the Ganges, over mountains, rivers, and an immense extent of land, without his fatigues, and unembarrassed by his difficulties;—to traverse with the immortal Cook through unknown tracts of ocean, and explore new lands, without encountering his dangers;—what is there in all this, that does not promise the highest entertainment? Besides, as Geography is the common subject of conversation, it is a shame to be wholly ignorant of it.

As this is a field hitherto untrodden by you, I cannot resist the pleasing temptation of adding to your improvement, by guiding you myself through it.—In my following letters, therefore, I will endeavour to give you such a general idea of this important science, as it is a disgrace to a gentleman not to possess; and to make it as easy and pleasing as possible to you, I will accompany my letters with schemes and maps drawn with my own hand, and of which I shall always expect from you accurate copies.

I am, my dear child,

Your ever affectionate,

LETTER II.

Of the Solar System in General.

MY DEAR BOY,

As the earth which we inhabit is a planet, and revolves with other heavenly bodies, round the sun, it will be proper for me first to give you a general idea of the *Mundane* or *Solar System*, that is, the *System of the World*.

The astronomer considers the azure sky, or Firmament, as nothing more than the apparent boundary of sight, which must therefore be of a spherically concave figure, in which all the celestial bodies must appear. Those which are far distant from us appear only as luminous points, which we call STARS.

Of these STARS, some appear to be fixed, and others moveable; these latter are called PLANETS, which are found to revolve about one large *central body*, which the ancients supposed to be the Earth, but which, by the observations of astronomers, is now discovered to be the SUN; whence the true System of the World comes to be called the SOLAR SYSTEM. This was, in the early ages of the world, known to, and taught by the school of Pythagoras,

thagoras, and from thence it was called the *Pythagorean System*. But, in process of time, it was lost; and of late years, being received and taught by *Copernicus*, was from thence called the *Copernican System*. Also because Sir Isaac Newton demonstrated the cause of, and laws that regulate the motions of the heavenly bodies, it is very properly by some called the *Newtonian System*.

THIS SYSTEM consists of

THE SUN, a prodigious large body of fire and light, fixed in the centre; which by its great power of attraction, governs the motions of the planets revolving round it, and illuminates, warms, and animates them with light and heat. He is upwards of one million of times larger than our earth.

I. MERCURY, the first planet in the system, revolves about the sun in eighty-eight days, at the distance of 36 millions of miles.

II. VENUS, at the distance of 68 millions of miles, completes her revolution round the sun in 224 days.

III. EARTH, on which we live, at the distance of 95 millions of miles, performs its period in 365 days.

IV. MARS, at the distance of 145 millions of miles, in little less than two of our years.

V. JUPITER,

V. JUPITER, at the distance of 490 millions of miles, in 12 years.

VI. SATURN, at the immense distance of 900 millions of miles, creeps round its orbit in about 30 years.

VII. GEORGIUM SIDUS, at the still farther distance of 1800 millions of miles, performs his revolution in a little more than 83 years.

VIII. The COMETS, which, in various and vastly eccentric orbits, revolve about the sun in different situations and periods of time.

These are all the heavenly bodies yet known to circulate about the sun, as the centre of their motions; and among the planets there are four which are found to have their *secondary Planets, Satellites*, or Moons, revolving constantly about them, as the centres of their motions.

The EARTH, which has only one Moon revolving about it in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, at the distance of about 240,000 miles.

JUPITER is observed with a telescope to have four Moons, and to have zones or belts.

SATURN has seven Satellites, two of which have been lately discovered by Dr. *Herschell*, within the orbits of those formerly known; and, besides them, a stupendous Ring surrounding his body.

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The GEORGIUM SIDUS has two Satellites, which, as well as the planet itself, have been also discovered by Dr. *Herschell*.

These are the constituent parts of the Solar System, which is now received and approved, as the only *true System of the World*.

As to the FIXED STARS, we know nothing of their distance, only that it is immensely great. They are supposed to be vastly large bodies, and shine by their own light, and are most probably Suns, designed each of them to be the centre of a system, and to have planets or earths revolving round it, in the same manner as round our sun*.

We will now, my young friend, proceed to a particular description of the planet, which is the place of our present residence; in the mean time, be assured that

I am,

Your's most affectionately,

LETTER

* To give you some idea of the immense distance of the *nearest* fixed star, suppose a cannon ball to be discharged from a twenty-four pounder, and to move at the rate of about 19 miles a minute, it would be 760,000 years passing from the nearest fixed star to our earth. — Sound, which travels at the rate of about thirteen miles in a minute, would be 1,120,000 years traversing the same distance. The exact distance in miles has been found by Dr. Bradley to be not less than 7,600,000,000,000.

LETTER III.

GEOGRAPHY *defined; the Motion, Figure, and Dimensions of the EARTH.*

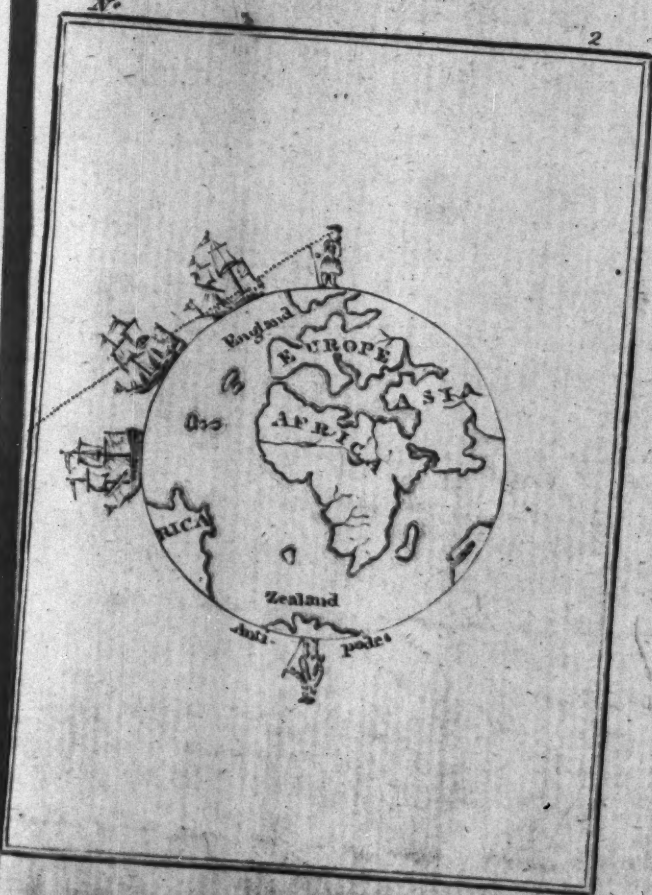
London, —.

FROM contemplating the wonders of the Heavens, we descend to a more particular survey of the Earth.

“Geography,” my dear——, “is a description of the Earth in its various natural and arbitrary divisions, and shews you the situations of towns, countries, and rivers, upon it. For example; Geography shews you that England is in the north of Europe, that London is the chief town of England, and that it is situated upon the river Thames, in the county of Middlesex; and the same of other towns and countries.”

This earth, however it may appear to you from the little you can take in at one view, is like the other planets, a large, solid, opaque ball, nearly spherical*, composed of land and water

* I say nearly spherical; for the inequalities on its surface prevents its being perfectly so; besides, Sir Isaac Newton has shewn that the Earth is bigger and higher under the Equator, than at the Poles; so that its figure, nearly, is that of an oblate spheroid, swelling out towards the equatorial parts; and flattened, or contracted, towards the Poles.



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water*. It is ninety-five millions of miles from the sun, and goes round him in three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes, which is the length of our year. It travels at the rate of fifty-eight thousand miles every hour, which is one hundred and twenty times swifter than a cannon ball.

--The earth's diameter is very nearly eight thousand miles; its circumference about twenty-five thousand miles; and by turning round its axis once every twenty-four hours† from west to east, it causes a continual succession of day and night in that time, and occasions an apparent motion of the sun and heavenly bodies daily from east to west. By this rapid motion of the earth on its axis, the inhabitants of London are carried five hundred and eighty miles every hour, besides fifty-eight thousand by its annual motion about the sun.

When I speak to you of the earth turning round its axis every twenty-four hours, you must not suppose

B 3

I mean

* In the globe of the earth we distinguish three parts, or regions, viz. 1. The external part or crust, which is that from which vegetables arise and animals are nourished. 2. The middle, or intermediate part, which is possessed by fossils, extending farther than human labour ever yet penetrated. 3. The internal or central part, which is unknown to us, though by many authors supposed of a magnetic nature; by others, a mass or sphere of fire; by others, an abyss or collection of waters, surrounded by the strata of earth; and by others, a hollow empty space, inhabited by animals, who have their suns, moons, planets, and other conveniences within the same.

† To be more exact, the space of time, in which the earth revolves upon its axis, is 23 hours, 56 minutes, 3 seconds, and thirds.

I mean a real material axis, but an imaginary straight line within it, passing through its centre, and terminating in its north and south points, which are called its North and South Poles; as an orange would turn round in the open air, if you first set it a whirling, and then throw it off your hand into the air.

That the earth is round like a large globe, is evident; 1st, from its shadow in eclipses of the moon, which shadow is always bounded by a circular line: and 2d, from the many observations of persons standing on the shore, and viewing a ship departing from the port. They gradually lose sight, first, of the bottom of the vessel, whilst they can still see the rigging and flags at the top: but as the ship goes on, they lose sight of these also, as if the whole was really sunk into the deep. Likewise in a ship making to land; the mariners first descry the tops of steeples, trees, &c. pointing above water; next they see the buildings; and last of all, the shore. The inclosed figure, which I drew last night on purpose for you, will convince you that this can only proceed from the roundness of the earth*.

This is also farther confirmed by its having been frequently sailed round by many navigators: The first time was by Magellan's ship, sailing from a
port

* The highest mountains take off no more from the roundness of the earth, in comparison, than grains of dust do from the roundness of a common globe.

port in Europe in the year 1519, and returning to the same, after a voyage of 1124 days.

In the year 1557, our countryman, Sir Francis Drake, performed the same in 1056 days; the late Lord Anson made the same voyage, and lastly, the celebrated Capt. Cook; all of whom sailing continually from east to west, at length arrived in Europe, from whence they set out†.

As

† The most remarkable voyages that have been made round the globe, were those performed by

I. **MAGELLAN'S Ship.** Magellan was a Portuguese, and set sail under the auspices of the Emperor Charles V. from Seville, a port in Spain, the 10th of August, 1519; and having discovered the Magellanic Straits in South America, through them he entered the South Sea; and after discovering the Ladrone Islands, he arrived at the Philipines, where he was killed in a skirmish with the natives. His ship returned to Seville, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, under the direction of Jean Sebastian del Cano, the 8th of September, 1522, after a voyage of three years, four weeks, and two days.

II. **SIR FRANCIS DRAKE**, of Tavistock, in Devonshire. He sailed from Plymouth the 13th of December, 1577, entered the Pacific Ocean, and steering round America, returned the 3d of November, 1580, having been absent three years, wanting six weeks. His expeditions and victories over the Spaniards have been equalled by modern admirals, but not his generosity, for he divided the booty he took in just proportional shares with the common sailors, even to wedges of gold given him in return for his presents to Indian chiefs.

III. **SIR THOMAS CAVENDISH**, of Suffolk, sailed from Plymouth, with two small ships, the 1st of August, 1586, passed through the Straits of Magellan, took many rich prizes along the coasts of Chili and Peru; and near California possessed himself of the St. Ann, an Acapulco ship, with a cargo of immense value. He completed the circumnavigation of the globe, by returning round the Cape of Good Hope, and reached Plymouth again the 9th of September, 1588, having been out no more than two years, five weeks, and four days.

IV. **OLIVER**

As the earth, then, is round and habitable on all sides—I believe you will wonder how any one

IV. OLIVER DE NOORT, of Utrecht, sailed from the mouth of the river Meuse the 2d of July, and having made the tour of the earth, returned to the same place, in three years and eight weeks, the 26th of August, 1501.

V. SIMON CORDES, of Rotterdam, in the year 1590, and in the year 1598.

VI. JAMES MARU departed from Rotterdam, in June 1598, sailed through the Straits of Magellan, and made the tour of the globe.

VII. GEORGE SPILLENBERGER, a Fleming, set sail from the Texel the 6th of August, 1614, and having circumnavigated the globe, landed in Zealand the first of June, 1616.

VIII. LE MAIRE and WILLIAM SCHOUTEN, sailed from the Texel the 14th of June, 1615, and made a successful voyage round the earth. They discovered the Strait that bears the name of Le Maire, and were the first who entered the South Sea by the way of Good Hope. They returned to Zealand the 1st of July, 1617, after having been out two years and eighteen days.

IX. JAMES THE HERMIT, sailed round the globe during the years 1623, 1624, 1625, and 1626.

X. LORD ANSON, of Staffordshire; he sailed in September, 1740, doubled Cape Horn in a dangerous season, lost most of his men by the scurvy, and with only one remaining ship, the Centurion, crossed the great Pacific Ocean, and having taken a rich Spanish galleon on her passage from Acapulco to Manilla, returned home round the Cape of Good Hope. If he was lucky in meeting this galleon, he was no less fortunate in escaping a French fleet then cruising in the Channel, by sailing through it in a fog. He arrived at Spithead in June, 1744.

XI. BYRON sailed from the Downs the 21st of June, 1764, by order of his present Majesty, to make discoveries in the South Seas. On the coast of Patagonia he conversed with above five hundred of that gigantic race of men, whose existence has been the subject of much dispute. Commodore Byron computed their height to be seven feet. He passed through the Straits of Magellan,

one can stand directly opposite to you, on the under side of it; or, rather, how he can hang to

lan, crossed the South Sea, without making any discovery of note, and anchored in the Downs the 9th of May, 1766, having circumnavigated the globe in something better than twenty-two months.

XII. BOUGAINVILLE, a Frenchman; he set sail from Nantz, November 2d, 1766. In passing the Straits of Magellan he had an interview with the Patagonians, mentioned above by Byron, whom he describes as a wild, savage nation, dressing and covering themselves with the skins of beasts they kill in hunting. He returned round the Cape of Good Hope, and entered the port of St. Maloes the 16th of March, 1769, having lost only seven men during two years and four months, which were expired since he left Nantz.

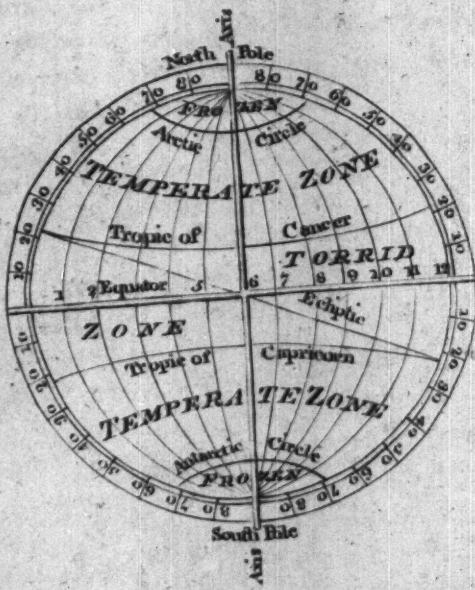
XIII. WALLIS left Plymouth the 16th of August, 1766, sailed through the Magellanic Straits, and returned to the Downs the 20th of May, 1768.

XIV. CARTARET set sail with Captain Wallis from Plymouth, but was unfortunately separated the 11th of April following. Having escaped the most imminent dangers in the Straits of Magellan, he crossed the South Sea, and came to an anchor at Spithead, the 20th of March, 1769.

XV. COOK. His present Majesty being determined to prosecute the discoveries begun in the South Seas, Captain Cook was appointed to the command of the ship named the Endeavour, with which he sailed from Plymouth the 26th of August, 1768, and after the most satisfactory voyage that ever was undertaken, he anchored in the Downs the 12th of June, 1771. Among the new countries discovered by this important voyage, the immense line of the coast of New South Wales, laid down in a tract, which heretofore was marked as sea, claims the pre-eminence. A territory of the extent of two thousand miles is added to the crown of Great Britain. And New Zealand he first discovered to be two vast inlands. As to Otaheite and the neighbouring isles, they are pictured in colours which must ever render them enticing to Europeans. After having thrice circumnavigated the globe, and explored the utmost navigable limits of the ocean, this great but unfortunate man was cut off by the savage natives of Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, Jan. 14th 1779.

to it, with his head downwards, and not fall off to the lower sky.——This, which now seems so odd to you, I will endeavour to make natural and easy.——The earth, you must remember, attracts all bodies, on, or near its surface, towards its centre equally on all sides,—every particle of matter alike.——To make this still more plain, you may compare the earth to a great round loadstone rolled in filings of iron, which attracts equally on all sides; so that they cannot fall off even from its undersides; nay it will take them up from a table, if they be within the sphere of its attraction.——It is now not ten o'clock in the morning, and you think you are standing upright on the upper part of the earth;—you will think the same if you stand upright at ten o'clock this evening when the earth shall have turned half round, because you will then perceive no difference of posture;—and yet at the same time you will be exactly in the same position as a person is just now, who stands on the side of the earth opposite to us; which person being as strongly attracted by the earth there towards its centre, as we are here, he is in no more danger of falling downwards, than we are at present of falling upwards.

The inequalities observable in the face of the earth, such as mountains or vallies; rivers, lakes, seas,



seas, &c. &c. are supposed to have arisen from a rupture of the earth, by the force either of the subterraneous fires or waters. The earth in its natural and original state was, most probably, perfectly round, smooth, and equable; its present rude and irregular form may be accounted for, principally, from the great deluge.

If you find a word that you do not understand in this, or any of my letters, I hope you will remember to ask the meaning of it;—or look for it in your dictionary. * * * * *

Adieu, my dear Boy.

I am, with the tenderest
affection, your

LETTER IV.

*The Circles upon the Globe described;—Zones—
Longitude—Latitude, &c.*

MY DEAR CHILD,

London, —

GEOGRAPHERS have circumscribed and divided the surface of the earth with several imaginary lines.

lines and circles, which you may sufficiently know in half an hour by a small figure I have drawn, and sent you with this, wherein those lines and circles are marked and named.

The straight line you see passing through the centre of the earth, and on which it turns round once in twenty-four hours, is called the *Axis*. This in the real earth, is only an imaginary line; but in artificial globes, it is a wire, by which they are supported and turned round.

The *EQUATOR* is that line or circle which encompasses the middle of the earth, dividing the northern half from the southern. This line is very often called the *Equinoctial*, because when the sun appears in this line, the days and nights are equal in all parts of the habitable world.

The *TROPICS* are lesser circles on each side of the equator, twenty-three degrees and a half from it. By a degree is always meant the three hundred and sixtieth part of any circle. The *TROPIC OF CANCER*, or summer solstice, lies on the north side of the equator; and the *TROPIC OF CAPRICORN*, or winter solstice, on the south,—They are called the *Solstices*, because when the sun approaches to one of those boundaries, it seems to stand still for a few days, and then gradually recedes towards the other. Solstice is derived from the Latin words, *Sol*, the sun, and *Sto*, to stand, or continue in the same

same place: And Tropics from the Greek word *τροπω*, *verto*, to turn or change; for when the sun comes to either of them, he shifts or changes his course, and returns to the equinoctial again.

The ARCTIC CIRCLE has the north pole for its centre, and is just as far from the north pole as the tropics are from the equator; and the

ANTARTIC CIRCLE is just as far from the south pole every way round it, as the Arctic circle is. The Arctic is so called from the Greek word *αρκτος*, a Bear; because it crosses a constellation in the heavens which bears that name;—as is the Antarctic from *αντι*, over-against, and *αρκτος*, the Bear; because it is opposite to the former.

The Lines running from pole to pole across the tropics and the equator, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. are called MERIDIANS: There are generally twenty-four delineated upon the globe or maps, but you must suppose thousands more to be drawn, because every place that is ever so little to the east or west of any other place, has a different meridian from that other place. When any of these meridians, as the earth turns round, is brought opposite the sun, it is mid-day or noon along that line from pole to pole.

The ECLIPTIC, going across from tropic to tropic, shews the sun's, or, more truly, the earth's apparent annual path in the heavens.

It

It is divided into 12 equal parts, called Signs, consisting of 30 degrees each; whose names and characters are as follow: 1. ♈ ARIES, the Ram, 2. ♉ TAURUS, the Bull. 3. ♊ GEMINI, the Twins. 4. ♋ CANCER, the Crab. 5. ♌ LEO, the Lion. 6. ♍ VIRGO, the Virgin. 7. ♎ LIBRA, the Scales. 8. ♏ SCORPIO, the Scorpion. 9. ♐ SAGITTARIUS, the Bowman, 10. ♑ CAPRICORN, the horned Goat. 11. ♒ AQUARIUS, the Waterer. 12. ♐ PISCES, the Fishes.

All the broad space between the two tropics, surrounding the earth like a girdle, is called the **TORRID, or BURNING ZONE**, from the Greek *toros*, a Belt; because the sun being always over some part of it, must make it exceeding hot and scorching. This Zone comprehends Guinea, Ethiopia, part of Arabia, and of the East and West Indies.

The space between the Arctic Circle and Tropic of Cancer is called the **NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE**; and

That between the Tropic of Capricorn, and the Antarctic Circle, the **SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE**. They are called temperate, because in these the heat is moderate, the sun never coming over the heads of the inhabitants.

The

The circular spaces, bounded by the two polar circles, are the two FRIGID or FROZEN ZONES; so called, on account of the extreme cold and ice always found there.

Remember that the equator, the ecliptic, and the meridians, are called Greater Circles, because they cut the earth into two equal parts, or, as they are frequently called, Hemispheres: but the tropics and polar circles are called Lesser Circles, as they divide the globe into two unequal parts.

Every circle, greater or lesser, is supposed to be divided into three hundred and sixty equal parts, which are called degrees, and each degree is again supposed to be divided into sixty other equal parts, called minutes.—So that every circle contains 360 degrees;—the half, or semi-circle, 180;—and the quarter, or quadrant, 90.

The LATITUDE of any place is its distance from the equator towards either pole; and is reckoned in degrees of the meridian, beginning at the equator.

The LONGITUDE is the distance between the meridian of any place, and the first, or standing meridian, reckoned in degrees of the equator towards the East or West.

A CLIMATE is a space of the earth's surface, parallel to the equator, where the length of the day

day is *half an hour* longer in the parallel which bounds it on the North, than in that which terminates it on the South.

Hark!—the dinner bell calls me away. Read this letter with particular attention, and send me a copy of my drawing.

Farewel,

I am ever your's.

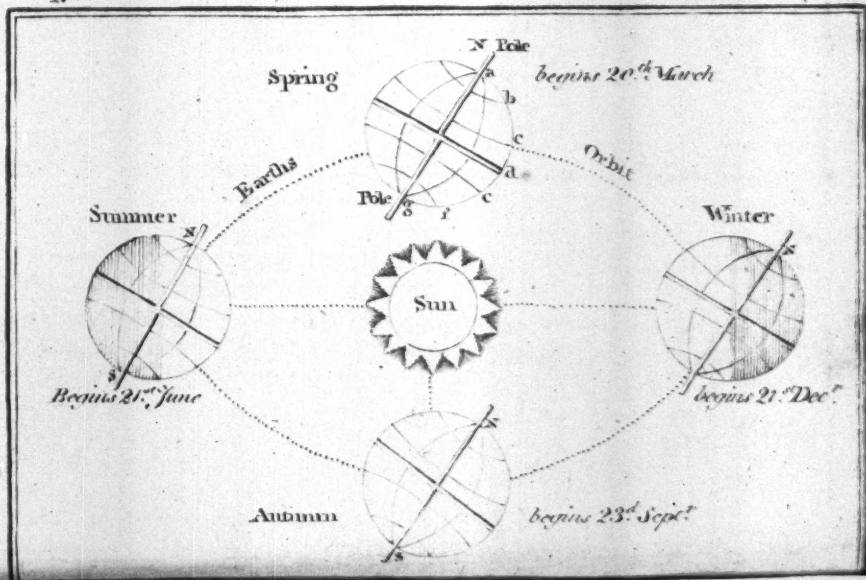
LETTER V.

Cause of Day and Night—Vicissitudes of the Seasons, &c.

London, —

“*AND so we are carried fifty-eight thousand miles every hour, along with the earth, in open space, without being in the least sensible of so amazingly rapid a motion—it is almost incredible!*” are the concluding words of your last letter*.—However wonderful this may appear, yet, my dear Boy, nothing is more true;

* This letter must have been from the pupil, and does not appear in this work. It is founded on letter 3, line 1—4 of page 10.



true; and it is owing to that motion alone, that we have the beautiful variety of seasons, and the different lengths of the days and nights.

It cannot but be plain to you, that the turning of the earth round its axis, once every twenty-four hours, must cause a continual succession of day and night in that time; for as the sun can only enlighten one half of the earth at one time, the other half must then be in darkness;—and as this motion of the earth will cause the different places on its surface to revolve through the light and the dark in four-and-twenty hours, in that time, of course, those places must have a day and night; and at the instant when it is mid-day at one place, it must be mid-night in the opposite.—Convinced that you perfectly understand this, I will now endeavour to make as plain to you the vicissitudes of the seasons, depending upon the annual motions of the earth, mentioned in my second letter.

The earth, in its whole course round the sun, has its axis always inclined twenty-three and a half degrees from a perpendicular to its orbit; and its axis still keeps the same direction, that is, towards one and the same side of the heavens; and, as I before told you, moves from west to east in the time
of

of its turning three hundred and sixty-five times and a quarter round its axis*.

In the **SPRING**, the sun is over the equator, the earth is illuminated from pole to pole, and the days and nights are equally long at all places. For every part of the meridian, a, b, c, d, (in the small inclosed drawing) comes into the light at six in the morning, and revolving with the earth, goes into the dark at six in the evening. This is the earth's position on the 20th of March.

In the **SUMMER**, the north pole is turned to the sun; and he is then over the Tropic of Cancer. This is the earth's position on the 21st of June, when our days are at the longest, and our nights at the shortest, and the inhabitants of the south pole are involved in darkness. The north polar circle just touching the dark, shews you that the sun does not set to any part of the north frigid zone; and if the earth were to continue in this part of its orbit, it is plain to you, that the sun would never set to the inhabitants of the north frigid zone; nor ever rise to those of the south.

I ut

* This motion may be well enough illustrated, by supposing a globe, with its axis parallel to that of the earth, painted on a flag, or ancient of a mast, moveable on its axis, and continually driven by the West wind, while it makes the tour of an island; It is evident that in every situation of the ship, the axis of the painted globe will continue parallel to the axis of the world.

But in AUTUMN, when the earth is arrived at that part of its orbit opposite the spring, the sun is got directly over the equator again, and the boundary of light and darkness just reaches from pole to pole, and all places on the earth go equally through the light and dark, shewing that the days and nights are then equally long at all places of the earth, the poles only excepted; for the sun is then setting to the north pole, and rising to the south pole. This is the position of the earth on the 23d of September.

In the WINTER, the northern places of the earth are turned away from the sun, and the south pole becomes enlightened, the sun being directly over the tropic of Capricorn. The days are now at the shortest, and the nights at the longest, and the inhabitants of the northern frigid zone are wrapt in obscurity and shade. This is the earth's position on the 21st of December.

As the earth does not revolve round the sun in an exact circle, but in an orbit a little elliptical, which, though it resembles a circle, is a little longer than broad, it must be sometimes nearer the sun, sometimes farther from him; must sometimes move slower, and sometimes faster; and this is the reason why our summer half-year, when the earth is farthest

theft from the fun, is longer than the winter half, by about eight days, when it is neareft.

But here, perhaps, you will ask why we have not the hottest weather when the earth is neareft the fun, that is, in Winter?—The question is very natural; but the following will, I believe, fatisfy your doubts; becaufe in Summer the fun is not only longer, but higher, above the horizon; confequently, his rays fall upon us in a direktion more perpendicularly to its furface, and ftrike us with a greater force in the Summer than the Winter, when the fun is lower, and, of courfe, fends his rays more obliquely and feeble, and fpread over a much greater portion of the earth's furface.—Befides, thofe parts which are once heated, you know, retain the heat for fome time; which with the additional heat daily imparted makes it continue to increafe, though the fun declines towards the fouth; and this is the reafon why July is hotter than June; and that we find it generally hotter at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the fun is gone towards the weft, than at noon, when he is upon the meridian. Here is enough of Geography for one time.

Adieu, my dear Boy.

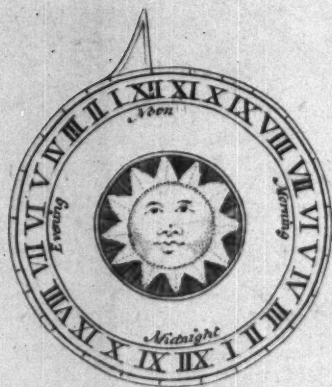
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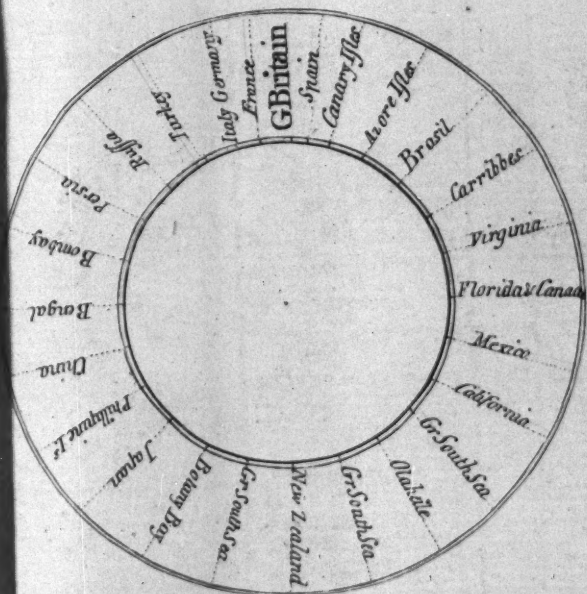
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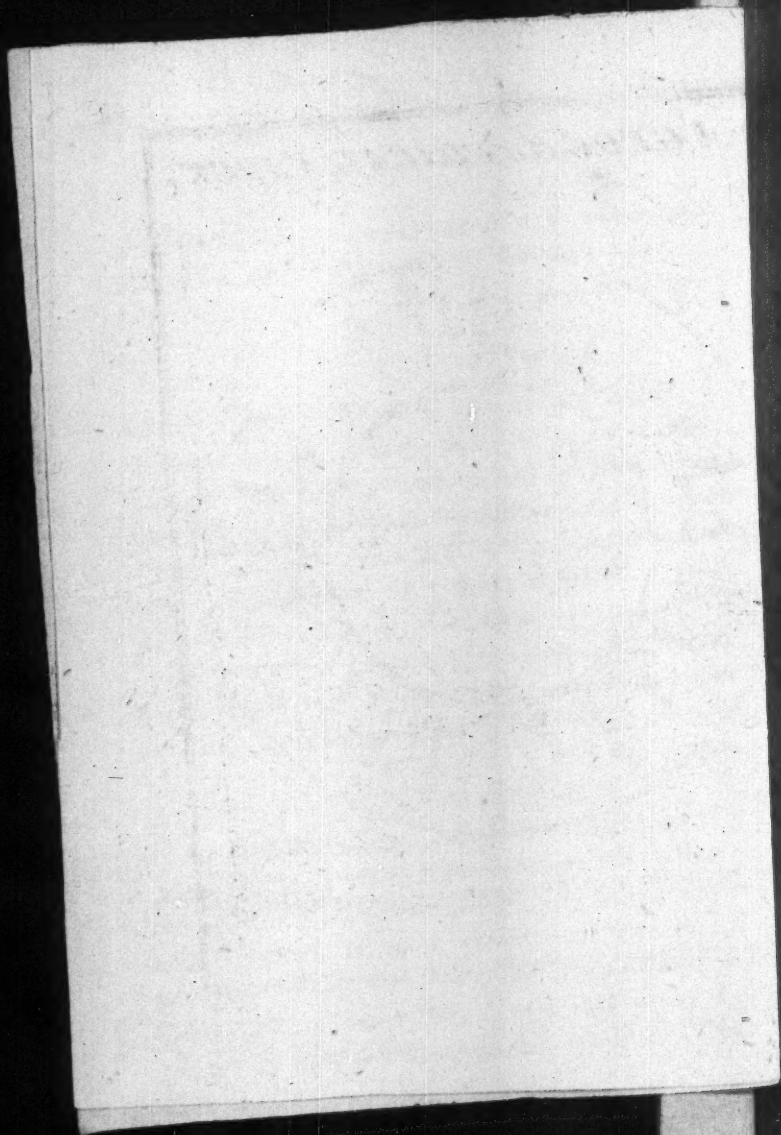
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A GEOGRAPHICAL CLOCK.



Shewing the Hour of the Day in any part of the World.



LETTER VI.

*Description of a curious GEOGRAPHICAL CLOCK,
which points out the Hours of the Day in any Part
of the World.*

MY DEAR BOY,

I OBSERVED to you in my fifth letter, that by the rotation of the earth round its own axis once in every four-and-twenty hours, there must be occasioned a continual succession of day and night to the several inhabitants of its surface. On this supposition, I have contrived a small instrument, which will shew you the hour in any part of the world, and, consequently, where the people are rising, where at dinner, where at supper, and where going to bed. This little contrivance I will, for that reason, call a

GEOGRAPHICAL CLOCK.

It consists of two circles, the one fixed, on which is written the names of most of the principal places on the earth; the other moveable, which is divided into the four-and-twenty hours of the day. The use is extremely plain and easy: only bring the hour of the day, represented on the small moveable circle, to Great Britain, and opposite to the se-

veral places you have the exact time of the day there.

Thus, when it is four in the afternoon at London, it is five at those towns situate near the middle of Germany and Italy;—six at Turkey;—ten at Bengal;—midnight at the Philippine Islands;—nine in the morning at Mexico;—one in the afternoon at Brazil;—and half past three at Spain.

Again;—Suppose it nine o'clock in the morning here, what time of the day is it at China?—Answer, four in the afternoon.

Also;—when it is nine in the evening here, what is the hour at Canada in North America?—Answer, three in the afternoon.

If you suppose eight o'clock in the morning to be the general time for rising; ten for breakfast; three for dinner; seven for tea; ten for supper; and eleven for bed:—bring eight o'clock to Great Britain, and you will immediately observe that at the time we are rising, the Turks are at breakfast; the Chinese are at dinner; at Botany Bay, and along the eastern Coast of New Holland, they are at tea; the Otaheiteans have just supped; and those sailing through the great South Sea are preparing for bed.

LETTER VII.

Division of the Earth into Land and Water, &c.

MY DEAR BOY,

London, —.

THE earth is composed of land and water.—The land is divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Capes, or Promontories, and Shores, or Coasts.

A Continent is a large tract of land, containing many kingdoms and countries, as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.—This is sometimes called the main-land.—An island is a tract of land wholly surrounded by water, as Great Britain, and Ireland.—A Peninsula (called by the Grecians *Chersonesus*) is a tract of land almost surrounded by water, except one narrow part, by which it is joined to the main land, as Jutland at the top of Germany, and Morea in Greece.—An Isthmus is a narrow neck of land joining the Peninsula to the main land, as the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, in America; the Isthmus of Corinth, joining Morea to Greece.—Promontories, or Capes, are those high parts of land which shoot far into the sea, as Cape Verd, and the Cape of Good Hope, both in Africa.—A Coast, or Shore, is all that land that borders upon the sea, whether it be in Islands or Continents.

The water is divided into Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Gulfs, Straits, and Rivers.

An Ocean is a vast collection of water free from land, as the Atlantic, Ethiopic, and Pacific Oceans.—A Sea is a less body of water almost surrounded by land, as the Mediterranean, Baltic, and Euxine Seas. A Lake is a large collection of water wholly surrounded by the land, without any visible communication with the ocean.—A Gulf, Bay, or Creek, is a part of the sea nearly surrounded by the land.—A Strait is a narrow passage into some sea or gulf.—A River is a larger current or stream of water, which empties itself into some sea.

In the map of the world, or, as it may be called, the portrait of the whole earth, enclosed*, you will observe the land distinguished from the water by a thick shadow, made of small short strokes, which represent the shores or coasts, whether of continents, islands, &c.—and in the small maps, which shall occasionally accompany my future letters, the different kingdoms or provinces will be divided by a row of single points or dots, which I advise you to paint with different colours.—Cities or great towns will be made like little houses, with a small circle in the middle of them; but smaller towns or villages will be marked only by such a small circle.—Mountains will be imitated

* This map is placed at the beginning of the book.

imitated in the form of little hillocks, and forests will be represented by a collection of little trees.

The names of villages will be written in a running hand, the names of cities in a Roman character, and provinces in large capitals.

The top of the map is always north ; the bottom, south ; the right side, east ; and the left side, west. From the top to the bottom are drawn the meridians or lines of longitude, and from side to side the parallels of latitude.

The land is divided into four parts, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA*.—Europe is the least of the four parts. Asia, where man is said to have received his first existence. America derives its name from Vesputius Americanus, a Florentine, but was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain, in the year 1492.

The proportion of the land to the water is as one to three. This I have found by taking the papers that cover the artificial globe, and having carefully cut out with a pair of scissars those parts which represent land, weighed them in a nice balance. I after-

c 3

wards

* These four parts of the earth are again subdivided into a number of smaller parts, to which we have given the names of region, empire, kingdom, province, country, canton, estate, dominion, monarchy, republic, principality, dukedom, marquissate, barony, lordship, government, electorate, palatinate, generality, territory, diocese, land, city, town, village, burgh, hamlet, parish, &c. &c

wards took the weight of all the parts denoting water. The land weighed 367 grains; the water 1125.

This distribution and proportion of land and water, is a most signal instance of the wisdom of God in the works of the creation. For thus the earth is rendered a fit habitation for rational, social, and commercial agents: the oceans and seas affording a free intercourse between the most distant nations; at the same time that they supply a just quantity of vapours for the formation of clouds, to water the surface of the earth, for the purposes of every species of life and vegetation, that the infinitely wise AUTHOR of NATURE has made necessary!

Adieu!

LETTER VIII.

London, —.

IN yesterday's letter I told you that the world is divided into four great parts, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA. The three first parts are called sometimes the Old World, because long known, and America the New, because lately discovered.

I now proceed to give, my dear boy, a description of the several kingdoms and states that compose these four quarters, and a short sketch of the manners of the different inhabitants.

EUROPE.

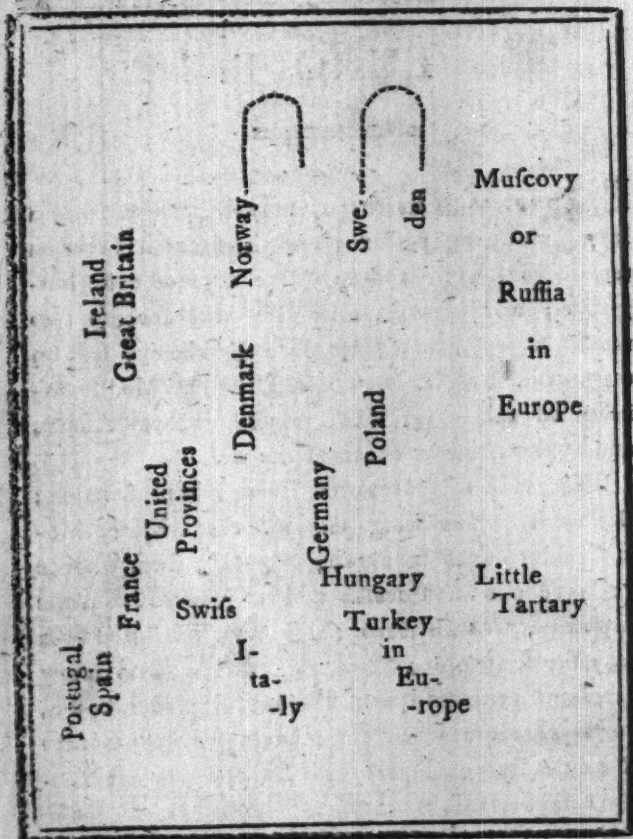
Europe

EUROPE.

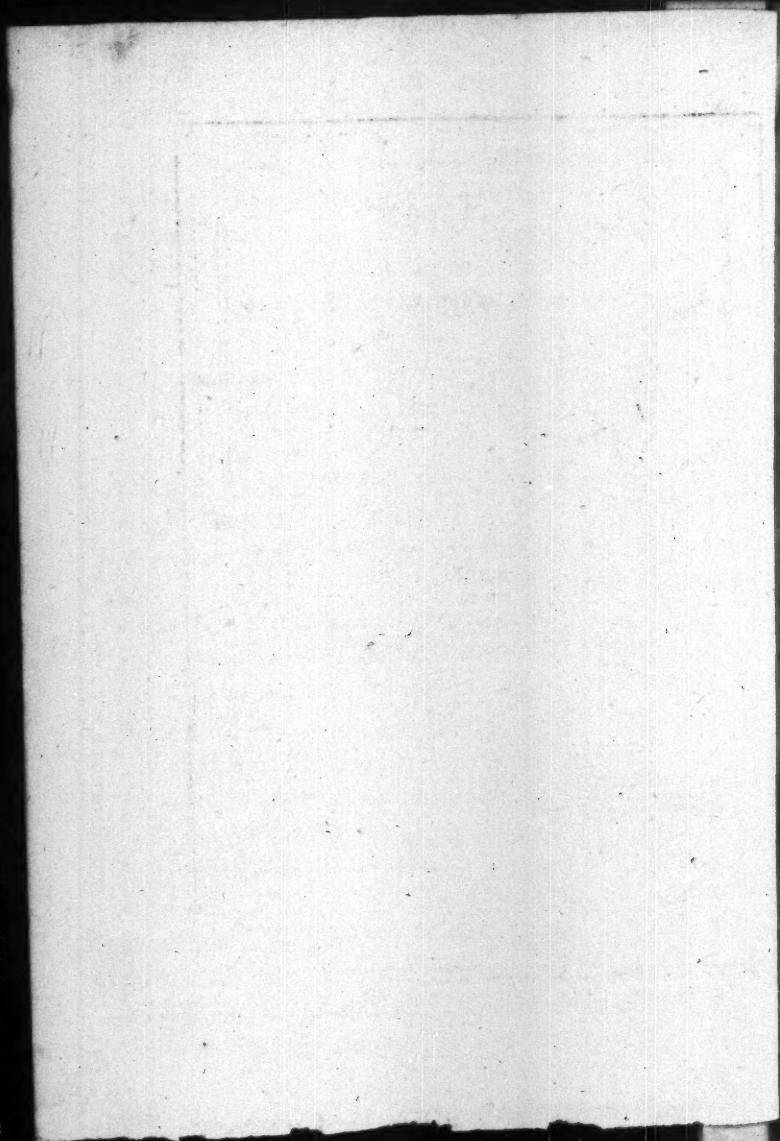
EUROPE, as to its shape, may be compared to a lady in a sitting posture; and is situated between ten degrees west, and sixty-five degrees east, longitude; and between thirty-six and seventy-two north latitude; being bounded by the icy sea on the north, by Asia on the east, by the Mediterranean on the south, which divides it from Africa, and by the Atlantic ocean on the west.

The chief kingdoms of Europe are, Sweden; Denmark, whose king married the ill-fated Matilda, sister to our monarch; Norway, from whence we have our finest deals; Muscovy, or, Russia, the largest country in Europe; France, inhabited by a very subtle people; Germany, divided into many states and principalities; Holland, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, from whence we have great quantities of gold; Italy; Turkey in Europe; Great Britain, and Ireland.

You will very easily learn the form, magnitude, and situation of these kingdoms, with respect to each other, by comparing the map which I have enclosed, with the following little scheme.







The principal islands of Europe are, Great Britain and Ireland in the north.—In the Mediterranean sea are Yvica, Majorca, and Minorca, belonging to the crown of Spain. Corsica was formerly subject to Genoa, a small republic in the north of Italy, but was sold to the French, who established their authority, notwithstanding the struggles of the brave Paoli and his adherents for the independence of their country. In the first shock of the French Revolution, when all were disgusted with the tyranny of Robespierre, the English got possession of the island, and the Cortez, or Parliament, made a tender of their crown to the king of England; the offer was accepted, a Viceroy appointed, and a Constitution framed, apparently highly satisfactory to his Majesty's new subjects; yet such was their fickleness, that they soon after aided the efforts of the French to re-possess the island: the English found it necessary to evacuate it, and it is now a department of the French Republic. Sardinia is subject to its own king; and Sicily governed by a viceroy under the king of Naples, to whom the island belongs. The islands of the Archipelago, with Candia, own the Grand Turk for their master. The islands of the Baltic, the Adriatic, and Ionian seas, are not worth your notice.

The principal seas, gulfs, and bays in Europe,
are

are, the Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Turkey; the Baltic Sea, between Denmark, Poland, and Sweden; the Bay of Biscay, between France and Spain; the English Channel, between England and France; the Euxine or Black Sea, between Europe and Asia; the German Ocean, between Germany and Britain; and the Mediterranean Sea, between Europe and Africa.

The chief mountains in Europe, are, the Alps, between France and Italy; the Appenine Hills in Italy; the Pyrenean Hills, that divide France from Spain; the Carpathian Mountains, in the south of Poland; the Peak in Derbyshire; the Plinlimmon in Wales; besides the terrible Volcanos, or Mountains of Vesuvius and Stromboli, in Naples; Etna, in Sicily; and Ecla, in the cold island of Iceland,

The inhabitants of Europe are not much more than a hundred millions; reckoning twenty millions in France; two-and-twenty in Germany; four in Hungary; ten in all Italy, as far as Dalmatia; eight in Great-Britain and Ireland; eight in Spain and Portugal; ten in Russia; six in Poland; six in Turkey, and the Islands; four in Sweden; three in Norway and Denmark; and about four in Holland and the Low Countries.

I remain, with great truth,

Your affectionate friend,

LETTER IX.

FRANCE.

London, —.

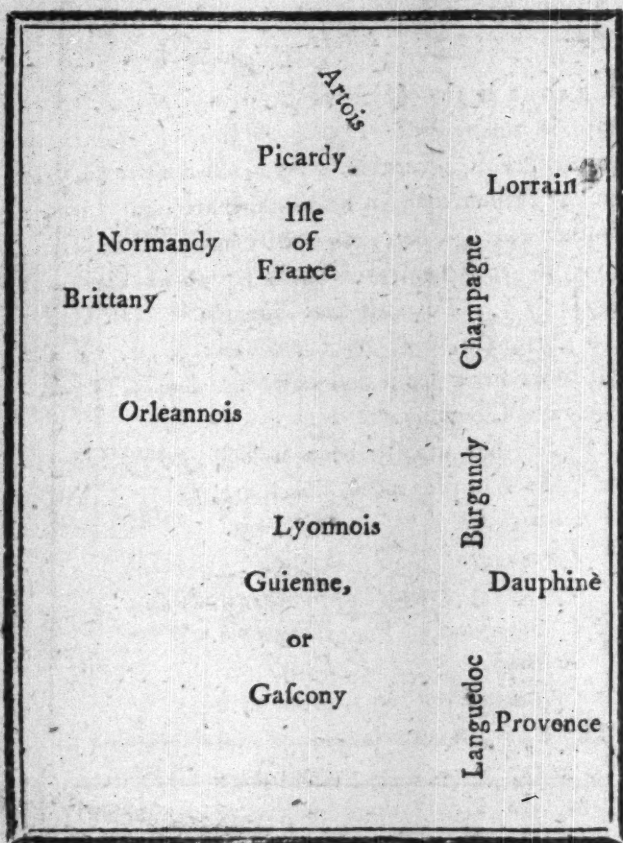
FRANCE is the finest country in Europe; perhaps in the world. It abounds in every thing that can render it agreeable. Its air is temperate, but much warmer than in England, particularly in the southern part, where, especially about Montpellier, it is so very healthy, that no part of Europe is equal to it. Towards the North it is bounded by the Channel; west, by the ocean; south, by the Mediterranean sea; and east, by Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.*

France has usually been divided into twelve governments, or provinces, which are,

<i>Picardy.</i>	<i>Burgundy.</i>
<i>Normandy.</i>	<i>Lyonnois.</i>
<i>The Isle of France.</i>	<i>Guienne, or Gascony.</i>
<i>Champagne.</i>	<i>Languedoc.</i>
<i>Brittany.</i>	<i>Dauphinè.</i>
<i>Orleannois.</i>	<i>Provence.</i>

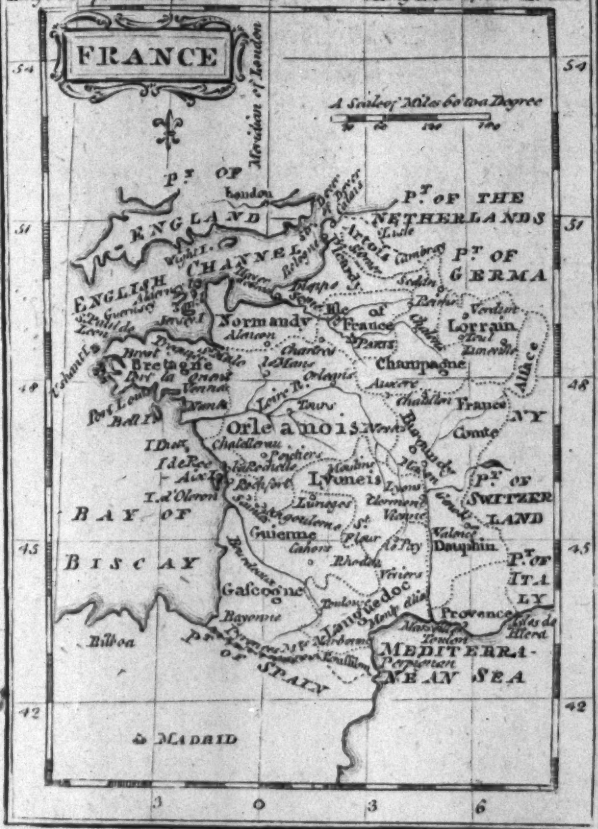
These twelve provinces are thus laid down upon your map, though the present maps have subdivided them into eighty-three departments, which send deputies or representatives to the National Assembly or Convention.

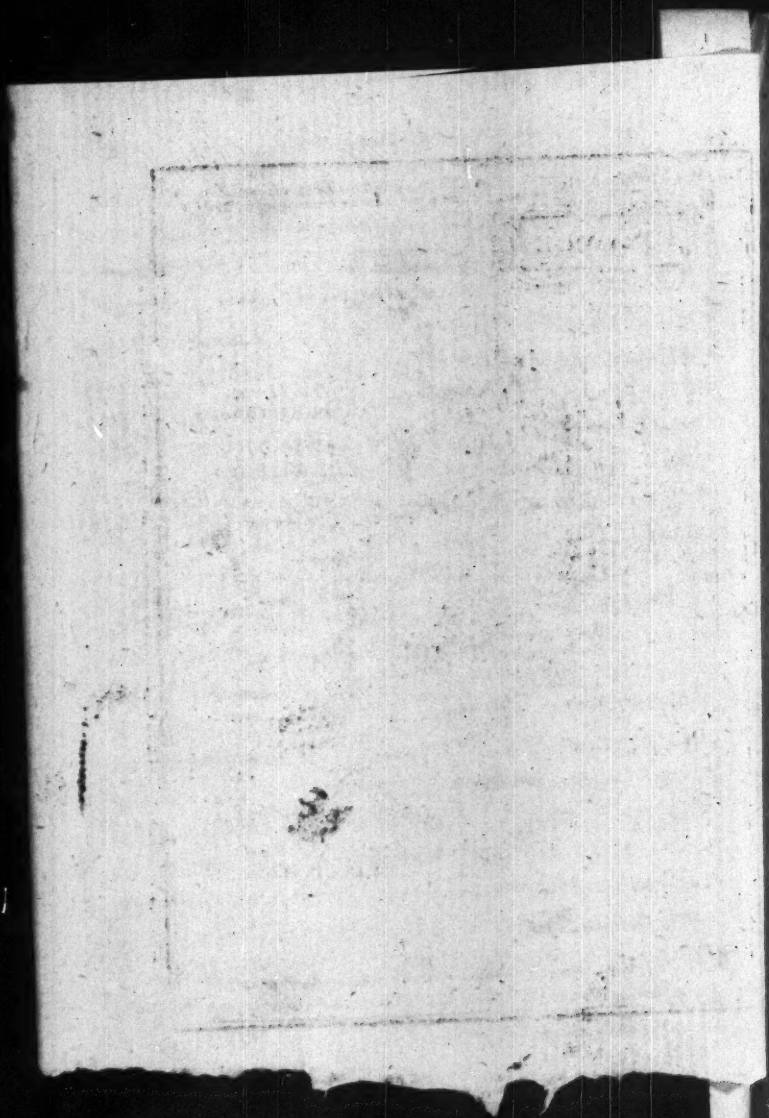
* It is 600 miles long, 500 broad, contains 7,131,095 square miles, and has 20,000,000 inhabitants.



Long West 6 from London

Long East 6 from London





PICARDY.

NORMANDY.

Normandy, one of the finest provinces in the kingdom, joins Picardy; its largest towns are

Rouen and Caën. This province produces all the conveniences and even luxuries of life in abundance, if we except wine, of which there, as well as in Picardy, they make but little; because, being so far northward, grapes will not ripen. The Normans are reckoned litigious, and fond of lawsuits. If they are asked a question, they never return a direct answer; so that when a man gives an evasive answer, it becomes a proverb to say, He answers like a Norman.

THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, the capital of the whole nation, is in the Isle of France, the most agreeable and richest of all the provinces; it is a most magnificent town, not near so big as London, but much finer; the houses being much larger, and all built of stone. Its distance from London is about two hundred and twenty miles, south; the length of the longest day about sixteen hours, and the shortest nine hours. The number of its inhabitants are six hundred thousand.

CHAMPAGNE.

Rheims is the capital town of Champagne. In this town the kings of France were crowned. This province abounds in corn and cattle, and produces the best wine in France,—Champaign.

BRITTANY.

BRITTANY.

The fertile province of Brittany is divided into high and low. In High Brittany is the town of Nantz, where the best brandy is made. Here is also St. Malo, a considerable port and harbour; and Brest, a well-fortified sea-port, the best that France has upon the ocean.

ORLEANNOIS.

Orleannois contains several great and fine towns. Orleans, its capital, is rendered famous by Joan of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, who obliged the English to raise the siege of this city, A. D. 1427, and afterwards drove them entirely out of France. They have her statue in complete armour on the great bridge leading into the town.

BURGUNDY.

Dijon is the capital of this extensive and fertile province; the wine called Burgundy is one of the best wines in France.

LYONNOIS.

Lyons is the capital of this delightful province; it is a most beautiful town, and extremely rich, on account of its manufactures of silks, and gold and silver stuffs, with which it supplies almost all Europe.

GUIENNE, OR GASCONY.

There are many considerable towns in Guienne ; as the town of Bourdeaux, which yields to few cities in point of beauty. Most of the wine drank at London, and called in English *Claret*, comes from thence. It is an excellent place for good eating ; you have there ortolans, and red partridge, in great abundance. In this province is the town of Perigeux, where they have delicious pasties of red partridge and truffles. Bayonne, from whence come excellent hams. The Gascons are the most lively people in France, but are rather inclined to lying and boasting, particularly upon the articles of sense and courage ; so that it is said of a man who boasts and is presumptuous, He is a Gascon.

LANGUEDOC.

Languedoc is one the largest and most considerable provinces of France. Its capital is Toulouse ; besides which it contains a great number of fine Towns ; among others, Narbonne, famous for its excellent honey ; and Nismes, celebrated on account of the ancient Roman amphitheatre which is still to be seen. In this province is also situated the town of Montpellier, the air of which is so pure, and the climate so fine, that sick people, even from hence, are often sent thither for the recovery of their health.

DAUPHINE.

DAUPHINE.

Grenoble is the capital of this fine province, which abounds in corn, wine, and fruits. The king of France's eldest son used to take the title of Dauphin from this province.

PROVENCE.

Provence is extremely fertile. It produces the best oil, with which it supplies other countries. The fields are full of orange, fig, lemon, and olive trees; the fruits of which are delicious. The capital is Aix. In this province are, likewise, Arles and Marseilles; the latter is a large and fine city, and celebrated sea-port, situated upon the Mediterranean. Here the kings of France used to keep their gallies, which were very long ships rowed by oars, some of forty, some of fifty, and three-score oars. The people who rowed them were called galley-slaves; and were either prisoners taken from the Turks, on the Coast of Africa, or criminals, who, for various crimes committed in France, were condemned to row in the gallies either for life, or for a certain number of years; they were chained by the legs, with great iron chains, two and two together.

To these twelve parts we may subjoin three other countries now belonging to the French: namely, Lorrain; chief town, Nancy: Alsace; chief

chief town, Strasburg: and Franche-Comté; chief town, Besançon.

The principal rivers of France, are, the Rhone, the Soane, the Garonne, the Loire, and the Seine.

France was originally the country of the ancient Gauls, and was conquered by the Romans twenty-five years before Christ. The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the kingdom under Clovis. It was conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359. An entire conquest being effected by Henry V. he was made regent during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly, 1420. The English crown lost all its possessions in France during the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450.

LEWIS or LOUIS XVI, the late king of this potent empire, who was born August 23, 1754, and acceded to the throne on his grandfather's death, May 10, 1774, was, after a close imprisonment of many months, condemned to die by his subjects, in Jan. 1793. The Queen, Maria Antoinetta, of Austria, whom he married, May 16, 1770, remained

remained shut up in prison, with her son, Louis Joseph Francis, heir to the crown of France, born Oct. 28, 1781. She has since, in Oct. 1793, met with the same fate. The religion of the state used to be Roman Catholic ; but the ruling French at present pay little or no regard to any religion.

The King used to take the title of King of France and Navarre, eldest son of the Church, and Most Christian Majesty. The eldest son had the title of Dauphin, and the eldest brother that of Monsieur.

Since the abolition of Royalty, France has been a Republic ; and is now governed by two Councils, called the Council of Five Hundred, and the Council of ancients ; and an Executive Directory, consisting of five members, all which bodies, are elective. In the war which the French have carried on in defence of this new form of government, they have proved decisively victorious ; and have considerably enlarged the limits, and, no doubt, the power of France.

Adieu !

LETTER

L E T T E R X.

London, ———.

I T A L Y.

WE will now, if you please, cross the Alps, and take a view of Italy.

Italy is a large peninsula, shaped like a trooper's boot and spur. It is bounded, towards the north, by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from Germany: on every other side it is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea. It is divided into twelve separate states or governments, which are,

<i>The Republic of Genoa.</i>	<i>The Dukedom of Parma.</i>
<i>The Republic of Lucca.</i>	<i>The Land of the Church.</i>
<i>The Duked. of Mantua.</i>	<i>The Princip. of Piedmont.</i>
<i>The Duked. of Milan.</i>	<i>The Dukedom of Savoy.</i>
<i>The Duked. of Modena.</i>	<i>The Dukedom of Tuscany.</i>
<i>The Kingdom of Naples.</i>	<i>The Republic of Venice.</i>

These divisions of Italy are exhibited on your inclosed map, thus:

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The Italians, once the triumphant lords and conquerors of the world, you will find now cunning, jealous, and revengeful ; affecting pomp and parade of every sort, and the most bigoted devotees in the world. The country is extremely beautiful, and deservedly stiled the garden of Europe. The air is, generally, very pure, mild, and healthful, except in the Land of the Church, where, during the summer season, it is so pestilential, that few or no people remain in it at that time.

GENOA.

Genoa, the capital of this republic, is a most superb city, and contains about one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants ; its stately buildings have gained it the name of *Superba*. The common people are wretched beyond expression, as is its territory. The government of Genoa is aristocratical, being vested in the Duke or Doge, chosen every two years, and twelve counsellors, who are continually about him. The chief manufactures here are velvets and damasks.

LUCCA.

The capital of this small, but delightful country, is Lucca. It contains about forty thousand people, whose chief trade is mercery goods, wines, and fruits, especially olives. This little republic is under the protection of the House of Austria.

MANTUA.

MANTUA.

The government of this duchy is annexed to Milan. The capital (Mantua) lies in a lake, or morass, but is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and contains eighteen parish churches, and fourteen convents, and yet there are not more than one thousand inhabitants. Virgil was a native of this country.

MILANESE.

The fertility and beauty of this country are almost incredible. Milan, the capital, and its citadel, is very strong. It has a magnificent cathedral in the Gothic taste. The duchy belongs to the House of Austria. The trade and manufactures of Milan consist chiefly of silks, hard-ware, and crystal.

MODENA.

The Duke of Modena is absolute. His dominions are far from being flourishing, though very improveable. Modena is the capital.

NAPLES.

It is not without reason that this kingdom is termed a paradise, as it abounds with all kinds of grain, fruit, herbage, flax, oil, and wine, in the highest perfection. The raging volcano, Mount Vesuvius, among its natural productions, is conspicuous. The city of Naples is one of the finest in the world; it is seated on the sea-coast, surrounded with thick walls nine miles in circuit, strong towers, deep ditches, and several fortified castles, at the distance of one thousand

thousand miles, S. E. from London, and has two hundred and seventy-two thousand inhabitants. The streets are large, straight and paved with free stones; the roofs of the houses are flat, and surrounded with elegant balustrades. From this tract, as the finest, the most fertile, and most delightful of all Italy, Virgil took the model of his Elysian fields.

NAPLES was erected into a kingdom by Roger, 1102. It is held of the Roman Pontiff, by the service of a white palfrey annually. No nation has undergone so many revolutions as this. The kings of Spain were constantly kings of Naples and Sicily, or of the two Sicilies, for upwards of two hundred years, but were dispossessed in the year 1707, by the emperor Joseph. The Spaniards made an entire conquest of it again in 1735. The present king is Ferdinand IV. third son of his catholic majesty Charles III.

PARMA.

The duchy of Parmy is one of the most flourishing states in Italy of its extent. The duke's court is thought to be the politest of any in Italy. The capital is Parma, a large populous city, with broad regular streets, and a great number of handsome houses.—It is a bishop's see and an university.

THE LAND OF THE CHURCH.

Rome, its capital, stands upon the Tiber, a very inconsiderable river, and navigated only by small boats,

boats, barges, and lighters. Its distance from London about nine hundred and seventy miles. This is the residence of the Pope. Next to Rome, Bologna is the most considerable city in the ecclesiastical state. Loretta is a small town, famous for the prodigious resort of Pilgrims, and other devotees, from a notion industriously propagated by the Romish clergy, that the house in which the Virgin Mary is said to have dwelt at Nazareth was carried hither through the air by Angels, attended with many other miraculous circumstances, such as that all the trees, on the arrival of the sacred mansion, bowed with the profoundest reverence. The image of the Virgin Mary, and of the divine infant, are of cedar, placed in a small apartment, separated from the other by a silver balustrade, which has a gate of the same metal. The ecclesiastical state contains many other towns celebrated in ancient history.

The country about Rome is pleasant, but thin of inhabitants; the melancholy consequence of the want of trade, the multitude of monks, &c. the rapacity of ministers, and papal families, who, during their temporary grandeur, enrich themselves at all events.

PIEDMONT.

The capital of Piedmont is Turin; it is one of the finest cities in Europe, not very large, nor populous. The King of Sardinia keeps
his

his court here, and is so absolute, that his revenues consist of what he pleases to lay upon his subjects. Piedmont carries on a large trade in silks, which, for firmness and strength, are reckoned the best in Italy.

SAVOY.

Chamberry, the capital, is situated in a pleasant vale, but affords little deserving a traveller's notice. The King of Sardinia is Duke of Savoy. The country is extremely poor, mountainous, and barren, and its natives are forced to seek their bread all over the world.

TUSCANY.

Florence is the principal city. In respect of the curiosities worthy the attention of a traveller, Florence exceeds every city in Italy, Rome alone excepted. The other considerable towns are Pisa, Leghorn, and Sienna. The first and last are much decayed. It is said that few persons in Florence are known to have the sense of seeing in perfection; and indeed *Florentini Ciechi*, or blind Florentines, is a common jest.

VENICE.

The Venetian territories are as fruitful as any in Italy; the fields abounding with vineyards and plantations of mulberries. Venice, the capital, is seated upon seventy-two islands, at the bottom of the north
end

end of the Gulph of Venice, and is separated from the Continent by a marshy lake of five Italian miles in breadth, too shallow for ships to navigate, and contains nothing extraordinary grand or beautiful. The government is aristocratic, under a chief magistrate, called a Doge, who is very justly said to be a king as to robes, a senator in the council-house, a prisoner within the city, and a private man out of it.

The æra of the foundation of Rome begins April 20, seven hundred and fifty-three years before the birth of Christ. The generality of authors assign the honour to ROMULUS, its first king, who was but eighteen years old. He was a wise, courageous, and politic Prince.

ST. PETER is placed at the head of the popes or bishops of Rome, in the thirty-third year of the common æra. The present pope is John Angelo-Braschi, born Dec. 27, 1717, made a cardinal April 26, 1773, and elected Pope, Feb. 15, 1775, a person of but moderate abilities, and extremely attached to all the ridiculous ceremonies of the Romish church. He takes the name of PIUS VI.

LETTER,

LETTER XI.

London, —.

GERMANY.

As you pass on from Italy to Germany, you are in the situation of a traveller, who, after leaving a beautiful city, finds himself in a desert, covered with briars.

Germany is a country of large extent; the southern parts are not unpleasing; the northern exceeding bad and desert. It is bounded towards the north, by the German ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic; and towards the south, by the Alps and Switzerland; having Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary on the east, and the territories of France and the Netherlands on the west, being 600 miles long, 500 broad, and containing 238,808 square miles: the number of its inhabitants are 24,000,000; Germany is divided into nine districts, which are called the nine circles of the empire; their names are:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Upper Saxony.</i> | 6. <i>Franconia.</i> |
| 2. <i>Lower Saxony.</i> | 7. <i>Austria.</i> |
| 3. <i>Westphalia,</i> | 8. <i>Bavaria.</i> |
| 4. <i>Upper Rhine.</i> | 9. <i>Suabia.</i> |
| 5. <i>Lower Rhine.</i> | |

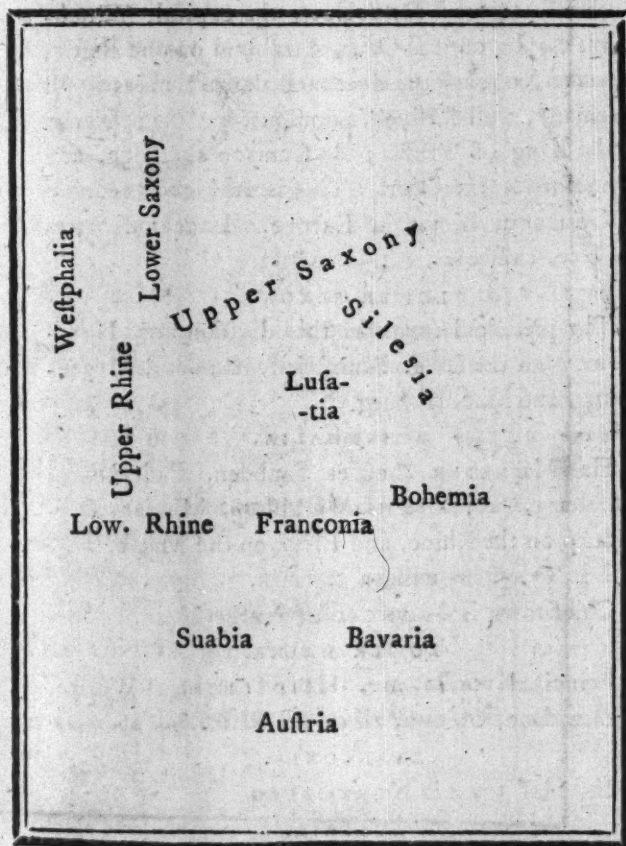
These circles, or districts, are thus laid out in the map you receive with this:

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UPPER

UPPER SAXONY.

Chief towns:—DRESDEN, the capital, Wittenburg, Stetin on the Oder, Stralsund on the Baltic, BERLIN, one of the finest and largest cities in all Germany, well fortified, populous, and the residence of the King of Prussia; Potsdam on the Elbe, and Francfort on the Oder. This is the richest country in Germany, if not in Europe. Its manufactures are lace, cambrics, &c.

LOWER SAXONY.

The principal towns in this division are, HAMBURGH on the Elbe, Brunswick, Hanover, Magdebourg, and Mecklenburg.

WESTPHALIA,

Has MUNSTER, besides Embden, Paderbourn, Osnaburg, subject to its own bishop, Minden, Dusseldorp on the Rhine, and Liege on the Maese.

UPPER RHINE.

Chief town is FRANCFORT on the Main.

LOWER RHINE.

Principal towns are, HEIDELBERG, Worms, Mentz, Bon, Cologne, all on the Rhine.

FRANCONIA.

Its chief town is NUREMBERG.

AUSTRIA.

Chief town;—VIENNA*, on the Danube, being
the

* Long. $16^{\circ} 20'$ E. Lat. $48^{\circ} 20'$ N. Distance from London 760 miles S. E. by E.

the residence of the emperor, is considered as the capital city of the whole German empire. The city itself is not very large, but the suburbs are so extensive, that it may contain about 600,000 inhabitants.

BAVARIA.

Chief towns; MUNICH, Saltzbourg, and Ratisbon on the Danube.

SUABIA.

Principal town, AUGSBURG, besides the villages of Blenheim and Hockstet, near the Danube famous for the signal victories gained there by the Duke of Marlborough.

To these may be added Bohemia, with its chief town, Prague.

Moravia; chief town, Olmutz: and Silesia, chief town, Breslaw.

“† The emperor is head, but not master of the empire; for he can do but little without the consent of the electors, princes, and imperial free cities; which, all together, form what is called the diet of the empire, that assembles in the town of Ratisbon.”

There

† Chesterfield.

There are nine electors, which are, in order,

The Elector of

<i>Mentz.</i>	<i>Saxony.</i>
<i>Triers.</i>	<i>Brandenburgh.</i>
<i>Cologne.</i>	<i>Palatinate.</i>
<i>Bohemia.</i>	<i>Hanover.</i>
<i>Bavaria.</i>	

In these nine is vested the right of electing emperors of Germany ; for the empire is not hereditary ; that is to say, the son does not always succeed his father ; but, when an emperor dies, these nine electors assemble and choose another.

The electors are sovereign princes ; those of Mentz, Triers and Cologne, are ecclesiastics, being archbishops. The elector of Bohemia is king of Bohemia, and his capital town is Prague ; the elector of Bavaria's capital is Munich. The elector of Saxony is the most considerable of all the electors, and his electorate the finest ; Dresden is the capital, and a beautiful town. The elector of Brandenburg is also King of Prussia, and master of a great extent of country ; the capital town of Brandenburg is Berlin. The two most considerable towns belonging to the elector Palatine are Manheim and Dusseldorf. The elector of Hanover is also king of England ; the capital town of that electorate is Hanover, a miserable capital of a miserable country.

Besides

Besides the electors, there are many other sovereign princes, as the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the dukes of Brunswick, Wolfenbuttle, Wortemburg, Mecklenburg, and Saxe-Gotha, the marquis of Baden, the Prince of Nassau, &c.

As to the manners of these people, they are grave and honest, and generally very fair in their dealings. In either arts or war they are equally excellent, have an extensive genius for mechanical learning, and are famous for some singular inventions, particularly that of the fatal instrument, the gun.

Germany is watered by the Danube, which you will observe to flow from west to east, and falls into the Euxine sea; the Rhine, the Maine, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Oder.

Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, king of France, was the founder of the German empire, in 800. He was a good-humoured, learned, and valiant prince.

The late emperor, Leopold II. who was born May 5, 1747, and succeeded to the empire, and to the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. on the death of his brother Joseph II. Feb. 20, 1790, died on the 1st of March, 1792. His successor, Francis II. the present emperor, his eldest son, was crowned at Francfort the 14th of July following.

LETTER

LETTER XII.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE United Provinces are bounded on the east by Germany, on the west and north by the German ocean, and on the south by Flanders.

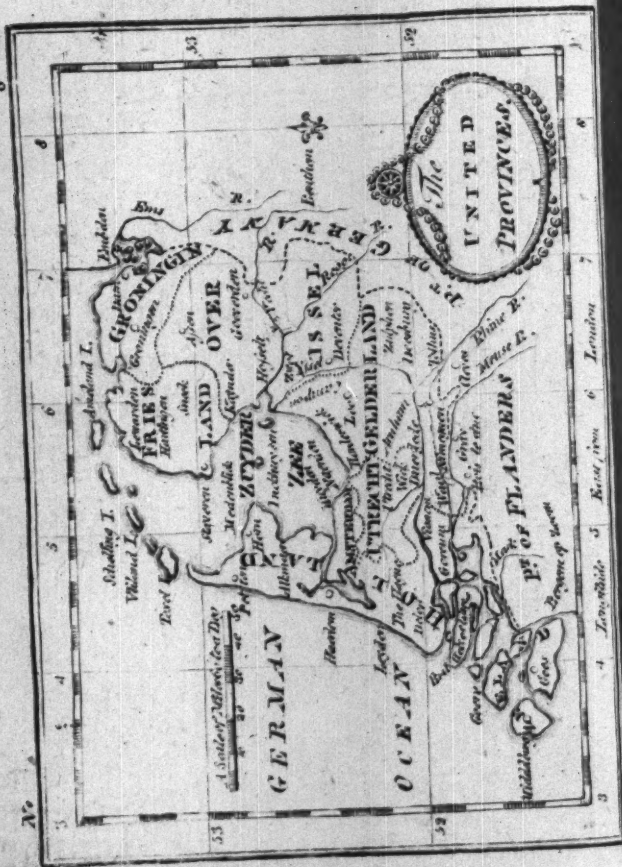
They consist of seven provinces:—

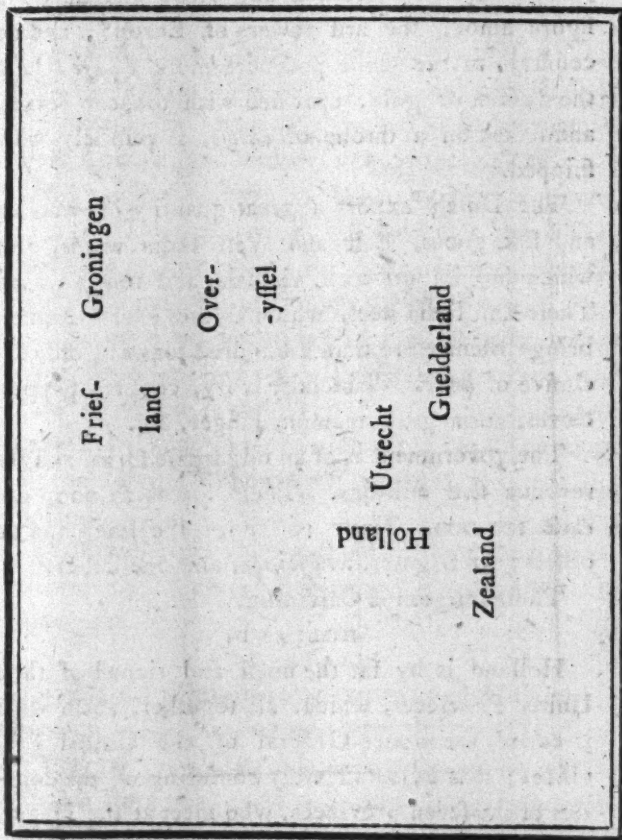
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Holland.</i> | 5. <i>Over-ysse.</i> |
| 2. <i>Zealand.</i> | 6. <i>Groningen.</i> |
| 3. <i>Utrecht.</i> | and |
| 4. <i>Guelderland.</i> | 7. <i>Friesland.</i> |

You will see them laid down upon your map thus :

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o thus :





Though the extent of this country be small, it is exceedingly well peopled and rich, and makes a figure among the first powers of Europe; and no country on the globe produces more *cheese*: here the dæmon of gold, crowned with tobacco leaves, and seated on a throne of *cheese*, is publicly worshipped.

The Dutch export a great quantity of woollen and silk goods, East and West India wares, for which they import corn, victuals, and rough wares. Their East India fleet, which arrives every summer, brings them more than a hundred tons of gold, exclusive of pearls, diamonds, ivory, copper, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, ginger, &c.

The government is of an oligarchic form, and the revenue five millions. Their forces 27,000, can raise 100,000. Navy 10 sail of the line, and 12 others; 30 frigates, five sloops, and one cutter.

Their religion is Calvinism.

HOLLAND.

Holland is by far the finest and richest of these United Provinces, which, all together, form what is called the States-General of the United Provinces; that is, an assembly consisting of the deputies of the seven provinces, who meet at the Hague, and are styled *High Mightinesses*, being a very considerable and powerful republic. I have oftentimes

told

told you that a republic is a free state, without any king. The prince of Orange is their stadtholder or general.

AMSTERDAM*, reckoned the capital of the United Provinces, is a very fine and rich city, at the distance of about two hundred and twenty miles from London, and includes 250,000 inhabitants.

There are besides, in Holland, several towns, such as Dort, Haerlem, Leydon, an university; Delft, and Rotterdam, the birth-place of the famous Erasmus, situated upon the Maese.

There are reckoned four hundred villages, which from their largeness may be esteemed towns, the chief of which is the Hague, the largest and most beautiful village in the world. It is the residence of all the foreign ambassadors, and strangers of distinction.

You will observe throughout Holland the greatest cleanliness; the very streets are cleaner than our houses are here.

ZEALAND.

Principal towns MIDDLEBURG and Flushing.

UTRECHT.

Capital town UTRECHT, so called as an abbreviation from *ultra-jactum*, because this province lies beyond the Rhine.

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The

* Long. 5° 4' E. Lat. 52° 25' N.

The people are not airy enough for joy, nor warm enough for love; this indeed you will hear sometimes talked of amongst their young fellows, as a thing they have *heard* of, but never *felt*. It is very rare for any of them to be really in love, nor do the women seem to care whether they are or not.

GUELDERLAND.

The chief towns of this duchy are, NIMEGUEN and Arnheim. The province of Zutphen has been added to it since the year 1545.

OVER-YSSEL.

DEVENTER on the Yssel is the capital.

GRONINGEN.

Its capital GRONINGEN.

FRIESLAND.

Chief town LEWARDEN.

These provinces were originally an assemblage of several lordships, dependant upon the kings of Spain; from whose yoke they withdrew themselves, during the reign of Philip II. in the year one thousand five hundred and seventy-nine, under the conduct of the Prince of Orange, (great grandfather of our William III.) and formed the republic now called the seven United provinces, or Holland, that being the most remarkable province. The office of stadtholder, or captain-general of the United Provinces,

Provinces, was made hereditary in the Prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747. The present stadtholder is William-Henry-Nassau, born 8th of March, 1748; married October 4th, 1767, Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina, sister to the king of Prussia.

NETHERLANDS.

In the beginning of the year 1795, the success of the French arms in the Netherlands was so great, that this Prince was obliged to leave the country, and take refuge in England; since which, Holland has been governed by a Convention, appointed to frame a new constitution, on the model of that of France.

LETTER XIII.

THE NETHERLANDS.

THE Netherlands, called also the Spanish provinces because formerly under the dominion of the Spaniards, are situated between France, Germany, and Holland.

This country is divided into ten provinces, named,

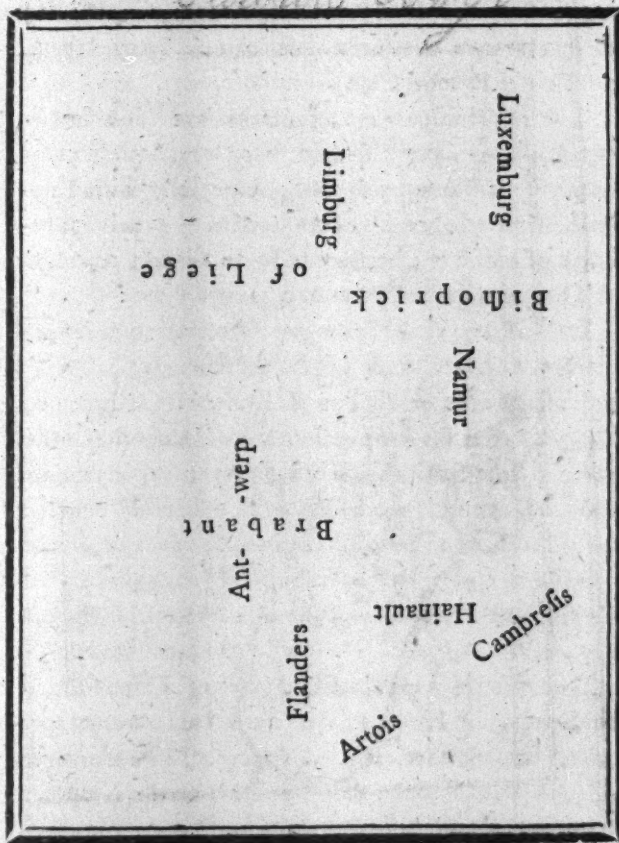
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Flanders</i> , belonging to the Dutch, Austrians, and French. | 7. <i>Antwerp</i> . |
| 2. <i>Artois</i> , famous for tapestry. | 8. <i>Mecblinall</i> , belonging to Austria. |
| 3. <i>Hainault</i> . | 9. <i>Brabant</i> , subject to the Dutch and Austrians. |
| 4. <i>Namur</i> . | 10. <i>Cambray</i> , subject to France. |
| 5. <i>Luxemburg</i> . | |
| 6. <i>Limburg</i> . | |

These provinces are situated upon your map nearly in the following manner :

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Edward Knight



The inhabitants of this country are called Flemings: they are heavy, blunt, honest people; but their manners are very indelicate. They are all most rigid Roman Catholics.

Their principal manufactures are fine lawns, cambric, lace, and tapestry, with which they carry on a very advantageous traffic, especially with England, from whence it is computed they receive a balance of half a million annually in time of peace.

The principal cities and towns are these:

Dunkirk, which belonged formerly to the Spaniards, and was taken by Oliver Cromwell, 1658; but afterwards most shamefully sold to France by King Charles II. for five hundred thousand pounds, 1662. The fortifications towards the sea, the bason, and the canutte, were destroyed effectually, under the inspection of English engineers, 1763 and 1764.

Lille is a very great, rich, and strong town, belonging to France, and the chief town of French Flanders.

Ghent is the capital of that part of Flanders that belongs to the House of Austria. It is a very large town, but neither rich nor strong. The Emperor Charles V. was born there, and his statue is upon a pillar in the middle of a great square.

BRUSSELS is the chief town of Brabant, and a very fine one. Here the best camblets are made,
and

and most of the fine laces that you see worn in England.

ANTWERP, once the emporium of the European continent, is now reduced to be a tapestry and thread-lace shop. One of the first exploits of the Dutch, soon after they shook off the Spanish yoke, was to ruin at once the commerce of Antwerp, by sinking vessels loaded with stones, in the mouth of the river Scheld; thus shutting up for ever the entrance of that river to ships of burden. This was the more cruel, as the people of Antwerp had been their friends and fellow-sufferers in the cause of liberty.

You will find provision all through the Netherlands extremely good and cheap. A stranger may dine on seven or eight dishes of meat for less than a shilling English. Travelling is safe and delightful in this luxurious country. The roads are generally a broad cause-way, and run for some miles in a straight line, till they terminate with the view of some noble building.

Flanders, originally the country of the ancient Belgæ, was conquered by Julius Cæsar forty-seven years before Christ; passed into the hands of France, A. D. 412; and was governed by its earls, subject to that crown, from 864 to 1369. By marriage, it then came into the House of Austria; but was yielded to Spain in 1556. Shook off the Spanish yoke

1572, and in the year 1725, by the treaty of Vienna, was annexed to the German empire.

Your affectionate,

LETTER XIV.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

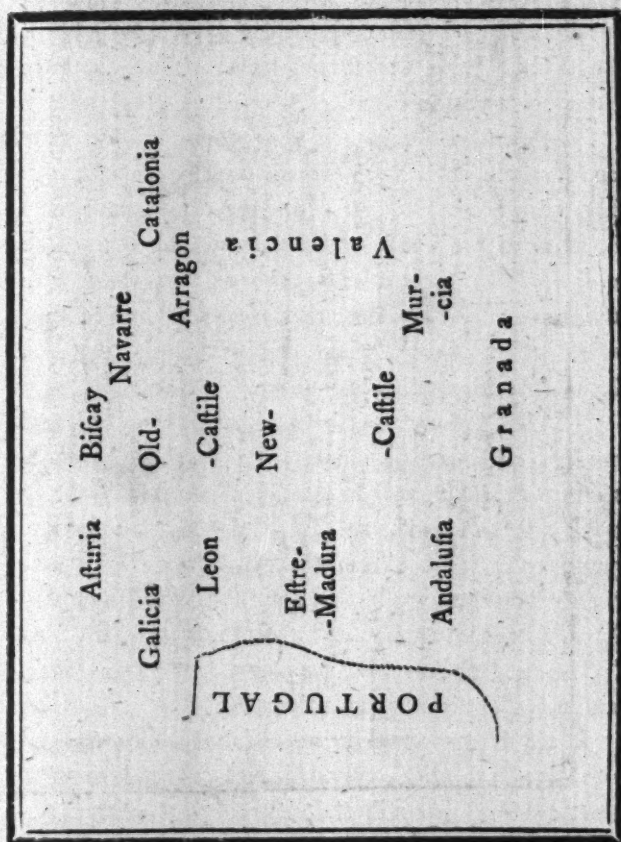
SPAIN is bounded, east, by the Mediterranean Sea; west, by Portugal; north, by the Bay of Biscay and France; and south, by the Straits of Gibraltar. Is 700 miles long, 500 broad, contains 150,243 square miles, and has 7,500,000 inhabitants.

This country is divided into fourteen provinces, which are thus disposed upon your map.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| In the Middle. | 7. <i>Asturia</i> , and |
| 1. <i>New Castile</i> , and | 8. <i>Biscay</i> . |
| 2. <i>Old Castile</i> . | On the E. and S. |
| Towards the Pyrenean | 9. <i>Valencia</i> . |
| Mountains. | 10. <i>Murcia</i> , and |
| 3. <i>Navarre</i> . | 11. <i>Granada</i> . |
| 4. <i>Arragon</i> , and | On the West. |
| 5. <i>Catalonia</i> . | 12. <i>Andalusia</i> . |
| On the North. | 13. <i>Estre-Madura</i> , and |
| 6. <i>Gallicia</i> . | 14. <i>Leon</i> . |

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The Spaniard have, in general, an olive complexion, are of a middle stature, rather lean, but well made: they have fine sparkling eyes, glossy black hair, and a small well shaped head. The men have mustachios on their lips.

The dress of the men is very commodious; they cover their head with a linen cap, wear a flapped hat, with a buckle-band round the crown, and keep it fixed to the head by another ribbon below the chin. They wear no cravats, have a waistcoat with the sleeves slashed before, with small cuffs, and a long wide jacket of dark brown or black cloth over this, linen stockings, with low quartered shoes.

The ladies wear their hair, either in long or broad tresses, or short with a toupée and an aigrette, or tied up at top; hoops are not usual here. They wear a sort of hood, which fits very close, this they put over their heads in the streets, but throw it backward when they are in their houses; two straps of a hand's-breadth hang down from it to the feet. When they go to church, a rosary, or pater-noster, and a fan are necessary to their dress*.

Spain is governed by an absolute monarch, and the Romish religion, attended with all the horrors of the Inquisition, a tribunal disgraceful to human nature, is alone tolerated in this country.

From

* Osbeck.

From Spain we receive wines, oil, olives, raisins, chesnuts, almonds, figs, citrons, lemons, oranges, cocoa nuts, Spanish pepper, pomegranates, fine wool, indigo, cochineal, raw silk, balsam of Peru, chocolate, sarsaparilla, saltpetre, iron, sword blades, pistol barrels, vermillion, borax, hams, snuff, and several drugs, the growth of Spain and America.

The revenue amounts to five millions. Their forces, at present, are 90,000; navy, 70 sail of the line; three ships of 50 guns; 17 frigates; 19 sloops; two fire-ships, and two hospital ships; in all 113.

The principal cities in Spain, are these:

MADRID*, its capital, is a dirty, uncomfortable place to live in. It contains about four hundred thousand inhabitants, and instead of a regular fortification is only surrounded by a mud wall. The houses are chiefly brick, but look more like English prisons, than the habitations of people at liberty, the windows being strongly grated with iron bars. Provisions of all kinds are extremely dear; their wine is not good, but their bread and mutton are excellent. The air is very pure; their summers are exceedingly hot, and their winters intensely cold. Its distance from London is about seven hundred and ninety miles, south.

In

* Long. $4^{\circ} 1'$ W. Lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$ N.

In the environs of Madrid there are a great many royal palaces, particularly Buen-Retiro, east; and El Pardo, west.

TOLEDO, upon the Tagus, the capital of Spain under the Goths, is an ancient town, beautiful, large, and well peopled; it stands on a mountain. Its archbishop is primate of the kingdom, grand chancellor of Castile, and counsellor of state; he has a magnificent palace, and enjoys a revenue of two hundred and fifty thousand crowns.

CADIZ, anciently Gades, and oftentimes called by the English Cales, is upon the ocean, in a small island, separated from the continent of Andalusia. This town is large, fine, and rich. The goodness of its port and bay has rendered it extremely populous. It had formerly a temple dedicated to Hercules, and there are still seen in the isle of Cadiz two metal columns, supposed by some to be the pillars of that celebrated heathen deity.

SEVILLE is, next to Madrid the largest and best built city in Spain. It stands upon the river Guadalquiver, and is the capital of Andalusia. It is a great trading town, and the magazine of the new world. It has a rich archbishopric, whose metropolitan church is vast and magnificent; a celebrated university, and a dreadfully severe inquisition. The situation of this town is so charming, that many

Gothic

Gothic and Moorish kings resided here. There are still to be seen in it many sumptuous edifices.

Gibraltar is a fortress extremely important by its situation near the Straits, and entrance of the Mediterranean. Its port is good and large, and its garrison strong. The English took it from the Spaniards in the year 1704, and it was confirmed to us by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The Spaniards besieged it in vain in 1727, and again in 1781 and 1782. The Pyrenees, a chain of high mountains, divide France from Spain, extending from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean sea, about two hundred miles.

The first inhabitants of Spain were the Celtæ, a people of Gaul; after them the Phœnicians possessed themselves of the most southern parts of the country, and may well be supposed to have been the first civilizers of this kingdom, and the founders of the most ancient cities. After these followed the Grecians; then the Carthaginians, on whose departure, sixteen years before Christ, it became subject to the Romans, till the year four hundred, when the Goths, Vandals, Suevi, Alans, and Silingi, on Constantine's withdrawing his forces from that kingdom to the east, invaded it, and divided it amongst them; but the Goths in a little time were sole masters of it under their King ALARIC I. who founded the Spanish

nish monarchy. After a regular succession of monarchs we come to the present King Charles IV. who ascended the throne upon the death of his father, Charles III. in December, 1788. He married, the 4th of September, 1765, the Princess Louisa, of Parma.

PORTUGAL.

This kingdom is to the west of Spain. It has the Province of Galicia, north; Leon, New Castile, and Andalusia, east; and the Atlantic Ocean, west and south. Is 300 miles long, 100 broad, contains 27,851 square miles, and 2,000,000 inhabitants.

It is divided into six provinces; which are,

1. *Estremadura.*

5. *Alentejo.*

2. *Beira.*

6. *Algarve*, which,

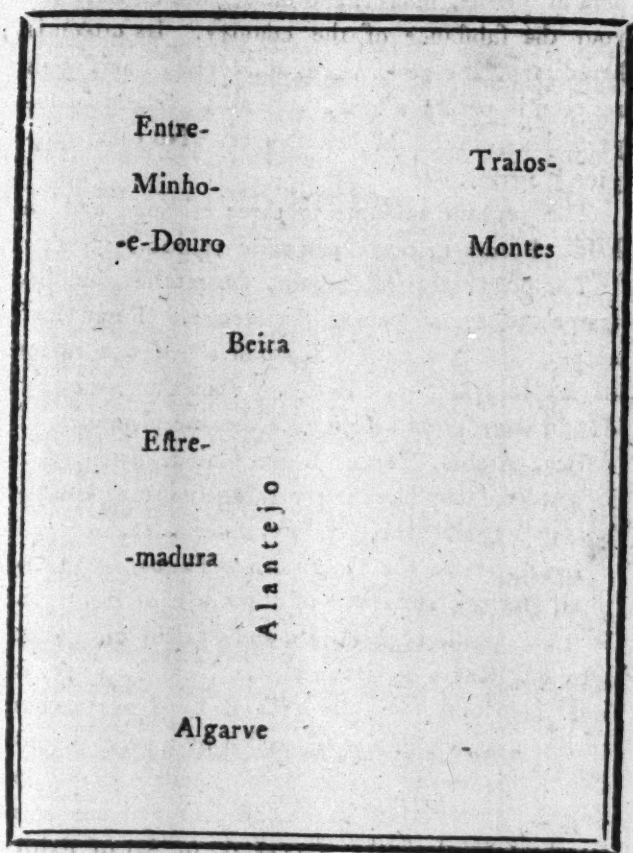
3. *Entre Minho e Douro.*

though the smallest province, has the title of kingdom.

4. *Tral-os-Montes.*

These six provinces are thus laid out upon the inclosed map*.

* See map of Spain and Portugal facing Spain.



Portugal is, at present, little less than a kingdom of priests, monks, and nuns, who entirely devour the substance of the country. Its crown is hereditary, and government absolute. The Popish religion is practised here, with all its ridiculous superstitions, in the highest degree. No other religion is permitted.

The revenue amounts to three millions and an half. Forces 14,000; can raise 30,000.

The people are treacherous, ungrateful, and intemperate in their passion for revenge. Their chief employment is trade. They possess all the riches of the East and West Indies. Vessels arrive every day in their ports loaded with the merchandises of Africa, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Brasil, &c. In a word, they have every thing that may contribute to magnificence, pleasure, and health.

LISBON*, at the mouth of the Tagus, is the capital, and the residence of the kings of Portugal. It is an extensive, populous, and wealthy city, built like old Rome on seven hills. Nov. 1, 1755, it was laid level with the ground by a tremendous earthquake, which was succeeded by a general conflagration, owing to the great number of lights burning at the altars in the churches and convents for the festival of the *Auto de fe*, or Act of Faith, and

* Long. 8° 53' W. Lat. 38° 42' N.

and to incendiaries, who, to pillage the city with greater security during the calamity, set fire to it in many parts. The English inhabitants making it a rule to retire into the country the day before the celebration of this festival, to avoid being insulted as Protestants, were preserved; but upwards of ten thousand natives and foreigners lost their lives. It is 990 miles S. W. of London, and has 160,000 inhabitants.

Oporto is, next to Lisbon, the largest city in Portugal; it stands in the province of *Entre Minho e Douro*, at the mouth of the river Douro, and carries on a great trade with England for the wine so well known to us by the name of Port. It is supposed that the kingdom received its name from this wine.

Portugal was anciently called Lusitania, and inhabited by tribes of wandering and unknown people, till it became subject to the Carthaginians and Phœnicians, who were dispossessed by the Romans two hundred and fifty years before Christ. In the fifth century it fell under the yoke of the Suevi and Vandals, who were driven out by the Goths of Spain, in the year 589; but when the Moors of Africa made themselves masters of the greatest part of Spain, in the beginning of the 8th century, they penetrated into Lusitania: there they established governors,

governors, who made themselves kings. After many fruitless attempts made by the kings of Leon on this part of Spain, Alonzo V. king of Castile and Leon, carried here his victorious arms, and to insure his conquest he gave it, in the year 1088, with the title of Count or Earl, to Henry, grandson of Robert king of France, who had married Theodora, Alonzo's natural daughter. Henry was succeeded in his earldom by his son Alonzo, who, encouraged by his conquests over the Moors, in the year 1139, assumed the title of King of Portugal. His successors continued till 1580, when, upon the death of Henry, surnamed the Cardinal, it was seized upon by Philip II. king of Spain, after a war of two or three years; but in 1640, the people revolted, shook off the Spanish yoke, and elected for their king the duke of Braganza, who took the name of John IV. in whose family it has ever since remained independent of Spain. Her present Majesty's name is MARY FRANCES ISABELLA, born December 17, 1734, married June 6, 1760, her uncle Don Pedro, for whose marriage a dispensation was obtained from the Pope, to prevent a foreigner's admission to the crown. The Queen has for some time been in a very languid state, without hopes of recovery.

Possessions of the King of Portugal out of Europe.

In ASIA, Goa, and some other places on the Coromandel coast; and Macao near China.

In AFRICA, they have the town of Maragon in the kingdom of Morocco, the Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands; some forts on the river Gambia in Guinea; the islands Fernando, St. Thomas, and Anabo; Loango, a town in Congo, where there is a considerable colony established; on the eastern coast they have Mosanbane, and several other forts, and most of the Petit Kings of this country are tributaries to the Portuguese.

In SOUTH AMERICA they have Brasil, from whence they bring great riches; and between Europe and North America they have also the Azores or Terceres.

Adieu !

LETTER XV.

SWISSERLAND.

SWISSERLAND is a small romantic country lying upon the Alps, between France, Germany, and Italy; more particularly between Alsace and Suabia in Germany, on the north; Tyrol and Trent, on the east; by Italy, on the south; Franche Compté and Burgoyne, on the west; and is the highest spot of Ground in Europe.

The division of Swisserland is into thirteen cantons, which are,

<i>Zurich.</i>	<i>Switz.</i>
<i>Berne.</i>	<i>Uri.</i>
<i>Bafil.</i>	<i>Underwald.</i>
<i>Schaffhausen.</i>	<i>Zug.</i>
<i>Lucern.</i>	<i>Glaris. and</i>
<i>Friburg.</i>	<i>Appenzel.</i>
<i>Solothurn.</i>	

Thus delineated upon your inclosed map.

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On your first entering Swisserland, you would suppose it to be a chaos of barren rocks and craggy mountains, heaped one upon another; perpetual snows and gloomy vallies! a dreary, desolate, but sublime appearance! it looks like the ruins and wrecks of a world, scarcely affording its wretched inhabitants the support of a calamitous life; but on the contrary, the country yields not only good wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, deer, &c. with all the necessaries of human life, but likewise exports an abundance of many valuable commodities, such as flax, linen, crape, hempen-cloth, drugs, &c.

The Swiss are a plain, but honest people, true and faithful to their words: the men are remarkably strong, robust, sober, courageous, and most excellent soldiers. Their dress is very particular; they have little round hats, like those worn by the Dutch skippers; their coats and waistcoats are all of a kind of coarse black cloth; their breeches are of a coarse linen something like sailors' trowsers, but drawn together in plaits below the knees, and the stockings are of the same stuff with the breeches.

The women wear short jackets, with a great superfluity of buttons. The unmarried women value themselves on the length of their hair, which they separate into two divisions and allow to hang at its full length, braided with ribbands. After marriage,

riage, these tresses are no longer permitted to hang down; but being twisted round the head in spiral lines, are fixed at the crown, with large silver pins. This is the only difference, in point of dress, which matrimony makes.

Married and unmarried wear straw hats, ornamented with black ribbands.

Their government is a free republic; the different cantons, though united together by a common bond, being governed by their own laws.

They speak French and German; the former language is spoken only in the south and the west. The Grisons speak Italian.

The principal cities in Switzerland are Zurich and Berne.

Zurich, upon the lake of the same name, is an ancient town, large, well built, populous, and rich by its manufactories of crape. It is fortified in the modern manner, has an arsenal well provided, a public library, and a learned academy. It has two things remarkable and worthy attention,—the statue of Charlemagne on horseback,—and a fountain which throws its water one hundred and fifteen feet high. The famous Reformer *Ulric Zuingli* was a native of this town.

The canton of Zurich is the first in order, and has the precedence in the general assemblies. This
priority

priority has been given it by common consent of the other cantons, on account of the power and antiquity of the town of Zurich.

BERNE, the capital of the canton of the same name, is the most beautiful, neat, and convenient town in Switzerland. The houses are of a fine white free-stone, and pretty uniform, with porticos, or piazzas, by which means you may walk from one end of the town to the other, without receiving any injury from the weather. It has a magnificent temple, hospital, granary, and one of the most beautiful, grand, and best furnished arsenals in Switzerland. There is a very elegant building just completed, which accommodates for many public amusements, such as balls, concerts, and theatrical entertainments. The inhabitants of Berne are great enemies to lewdness; they punish adultery with death, and one single act of fornication renders a man incapable of holding any public office during the remainder of his life.

The cantons of Berne, in extent of country and number of inhabitants, is reckoned nearly equal to all the other taken together.

The old inhabitants of this country were called Helvetii; they were defeated by Julius Cæsar, fifty-seven years before Christ, and the territory remained subject to the Romans, till it was conquered

quered by the Alemans, German emigrants, A. D. 395, who were expelled by Clovis, King of France, in 496. It underwent another revolution in 888, being made part of the kingdom of Burgundy. In 1032, it was given by the last king of Burgundy to Conrad II. emperor of Germany; from which time it was held as part of the empire, till the year 1307, when a very singular revolt delivered the Swiss cantons from the German yoke. Grissler, governor of these provinces for the emperor Albert, having ordered one William Tell, an illustrious Swiss patriot, under pain of death, to shoot at an apple placed on the head of one of his children; he had the dexterity, though the distance was very considerable, to strike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant perceiving that he had another arrow concealed under his cloak, asked him for what purpose? to which he boldly replied, "To have shot you to the heart, if I had had the misfortune to kill my son." The enraged governor ordered him to be hanged; but his fellow-citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, flew to arms, attacked and vanquished Grissler, who was shot to death by Tell, and the independency of the several states of this country, now called the Thirteen Cantons, under a republican form of government, took place immediately; which

which was made perpetual by a league among themselves, in the year 1315; and confirmed by treaty with the other powers of Europe, 1649. Seven of these cantons are Roman Catholics, and six Protestants.

Whether all the incidents of Tell's story be true or fabulous, the men (whoever they were) who roused and incited their fellow citizens to throw off the Austrian yoke, deserve to be regarded as patriots, having undoubtedly been actuated by that principle, so dear to every generous heart, the spirit of independence.

“ Who with the gen'rous rustics fate,
“ On Uri's rock in close divan,
“ And wing'd that arrow sure as fate,
“ Which ascertain'd the sacred rights of man.”

THE SWISS ALLIES.

By the Swiss Allies, I do not mean great foreign powers with whom they are in alliance, but those states, or small republics, which joined the Helvetic confederacy, are under their protection, and are included by other countries under the general name of Switzerland. These states, or Swiss Allies, are situated on the frontiers of Switzerland; their names are,

1. The Abbey town of St. Gale, N. of the canton of Appenzel.

2. The

2. The Grisons, S. E. of the Swifs.
3. The Valois, S. of the Swifs.
4. The republic of Geneva, S. E. of the Lake of Geneva.
5. The counties of Neufchatel, and of Valengin, E. of Switzerland.
6. The town of Bienne, N. E. of the Lake of Neufchatel.
7. The bishopric of Bale, S. of Alsace.
8. The town of Muhlhausen in Alsace, towards the south.

Adieu !

LETTER

LETTER XVI.

POLAND AND PRUSSIA.

THE extensive kingdom of Poland lies between the Baltic and Russia on the north ; the same Russia on the east ; Little Tartary, Turkey in Europe, and Hungary on the south ; and Germany on the west ; is 700 miles long, 680 broad, contains 222,000 square miles, and has 11,000,000 inhabitants.

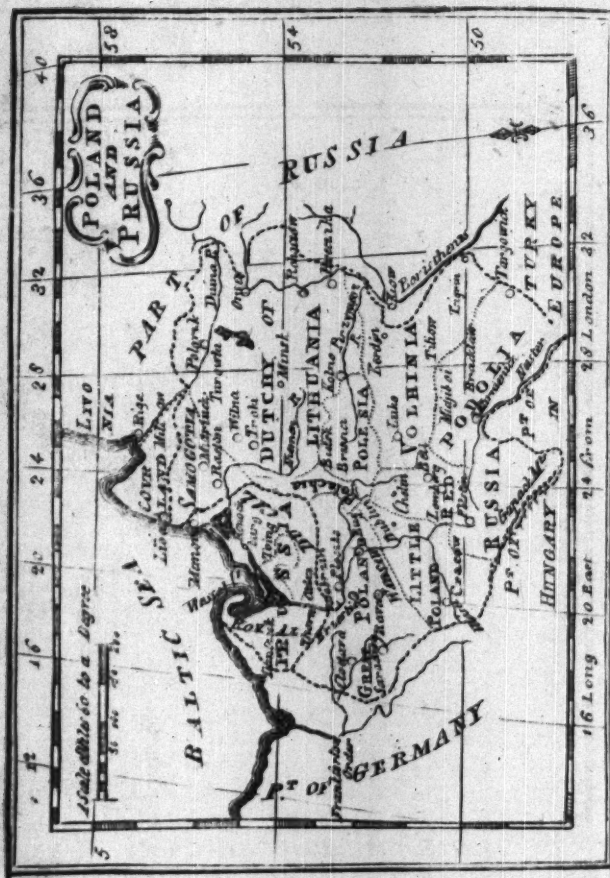
Its ancient situation was, part in Germany and part in European Sarmatia. The principal inhabitants were the Vandals, the Venites, the Alains, &c.

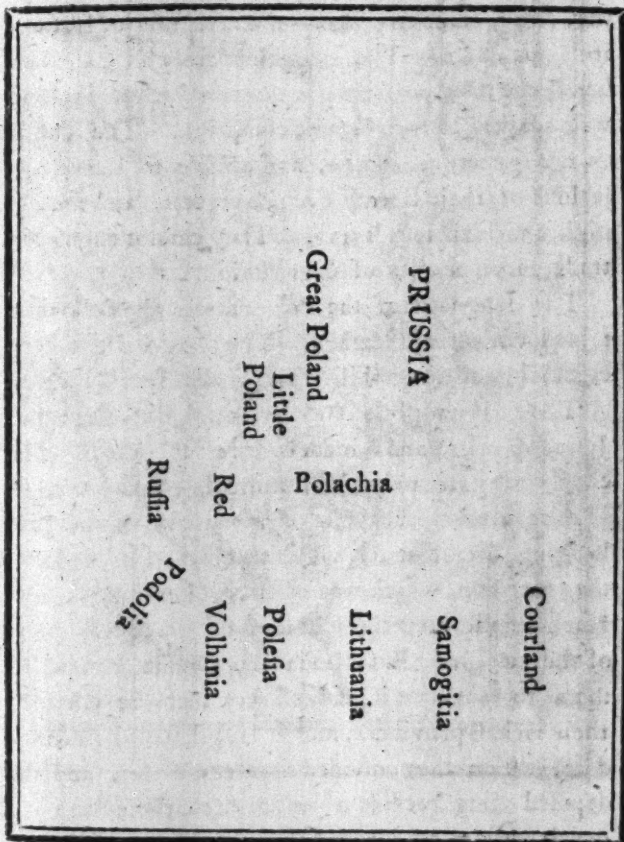
Poland has generally been divided into the following provinces,

- | | |
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| 1. <i>Great Poland.</i> | 8. <i>Volhinia.</i> |
| 2. <i>Lesser Poland.</i> | 9. <i>Masovia.</i> |
| 3. <i>Prussia Royal.</i> | 10. <i>Samogitia.</i> |
| 4. <i>Polesia.</i> | 11. <i>Polachia.</i> |
| 5. <i>Padolia.</i> | 12. <i>Courland, subject</i> |
| 6. <i>Red Russia.</i> | <i>to Russia.</i> |
| 7. <i>Lithuania.</i> | |

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Poland,



Poland though intensely cold, is yet very fertile in corn; also cattle, timber, pitch, tar, mines of copper, iron, minerals, &c.—manufactures of leather, iron, soap, &c.—The Polanders are well made and handsome; the peasants are extremely clownish, and well adapted to their servile condition. The nobility are generous, polite, and affable to strangers; jealous of their liberty even to excess, and fond of high and luxurious living. They cannot engage in trade under penalty of degradation.

The language of the Polanders is the Sclavonic mixed with the German. The Latin is also very common, and the nobility and gentry speak French.

The religion of the country is the Catholic; but Jews, Turks, and infidels are tolerated. The clergy are extremely rich, powerful, and ignorant.

A revolution in favour of monarchy was adopted by king Stanislaus II. and his nobles, that rendered the succession, which was elective, hereditary, and much ameliorated the situation of the great body of the people. But Russia and Prussia compelled them to renounce it, seized considerable parts of their richest provinces, and at length the whole kingdom, which they divided between them, and the deposed king became a pensioner to those who had deprived him of his crown, and his country of a place among the kingdoms of Europe.

The

The capital cities in Poland are Cracow and Warsaw.

CRACOW is situated on the banks of the Vistula. The city is very extensive and well built, but the streets are badly paved, though very wide and straight. Its public square is one of the largest in Europe. The cathedral, dedicated to Stanislaus, patron of Poland, is the sepulchre of the kings, and the place of their coronation. Cracow has a celebrated university, and a bishop, who precedes all the other bishops of the kingdom.

WARSAW*, upon the Vistula, is a handsome and well peopled town, and its situation extremely agreeable. In the plains near this city the gentlemen of Poland used to meet on horseback to elect their kings, and lay encamped on the plains till the election was over. It is surrounded by suburbs more extensive than the city itself; for the nobility have here their palaces, and the monks their convents. Their streets are large and straight, but badly paved, so that in winter they are scarce passable. It is 880 miles east of London, and has 40,000 inhabitants.

POLAND was anciently the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Roman empire. It was erected into a dutchy, of which
Lechus

* Long. $21^{\circ} 5'$ E. Lat. $52^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Lechus was the first duke, A. D. 694. In his time the use of gold and silver was unknown to his subjects, their commerce being carried on only by exchange of goods. It became a kingdom in the year 1000; Otho III. emperor of Germany, conferring the title of king on Boleslaus I. Red Russia was added to this kingdom by Boleslaus II. who married the heiress of that country, A. D. 1059. The deposed sovereign is Stanislaus Augustus (late count Poniatowski) born the 17th of January, 1732, elected the 7th of September, and crowned the 25th of November, 1764, on the death of Augustus, who died October the 5th, 1763. It was their custom not to inter their dead king till a new one was chosen. Poland was dismembered by the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, who, by a partition treaty, seized the most valuable territories, 1772; and again by Russia and Prussia, in the year 1793, when the better half of those provinces presented on your map as a part of Poland, where violently wrested from it, and the Diet of Poland, *protected* in its debates by a formidable Russian army, exhibited the degrading spectacle of a Russian ambassador indecently threatening its mild sovereign, and high-spirited nobility, and even imprisoning its members, till he had compelled them to ratify a *treaty of friendship* with his august mistress, and her ally the King of Prussia!—

This

This injustice was completed by the deposition of the king, and the annihilation of the kingdom, which was divided between Russia and Prussia, in 1795, the rest of Europe being too much engaged by the French revolution to interfere in a matter even of this high moment.

PRUSSIA.

The kingdom of Prussia is bounded north, by part of Samogitia; south, by Poland Proper and Masovia; east, by part of Lithuania; and west, by Polish Prussia and the Baltic. Its length two hundred miles, breadth one hundred and twenty; and has 600,000 inhabitants.

The government is despotic, and succession hereditary. The religion Protestant, but all are permitted and protected.

Koningsberg*, at the distance of 860 miles east of London, is the capital. This city is large and beautiful, and divided into three parts. It has many fine public buildings, and a celebrated university. Its principal commerce is in the timber of oaks and fir trees, in wax and honey. The number of its inhabitants is 56,000.

Prussia was anciently inhabited by an idolatrous and cruel people. The barbarity and ravages they were continually making upon their neighbours, obliged, about the middle of the thirteenth century,

Conrad,

* Long. $21^{\circ} 35'$ E. Lat. $54^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Conrad, duke of Masovia, to call to his assistance the knights of the Teutonic order, who were just then returned from the Holy Land. These Knights chose a grand master. They attacked those people with success, and, after a bloody war of fifty years, reduced them to obedience, and obliged them to embrace Christianity. They maintained their conquest till 1525, when Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, their last grand master, having made himself master of all Prussia, ceded the western part to the king of Poland, and was acknowledged duke of the eastern part, but to be held as a fief of that kingdom. The elector Frederic-William, surnamed the Great, by a treaty with Poland in 1656, obtained a confirmation of this part of Prussia to him and his heirs, freed from vassalage, and in 1663 he was declared independent and sovereign duke. With these titles, and as grand master of the Teutons, they continued till 1701, when Frederic, son of Frederic-William the Great, and grandfather of the late king, raised the duchy of Prussia to a kingdom, and on January 18, 1701, in a solemn assembly of the states of the empire, placed the crown with his own hands upon his head; soon after which he was acknowledged king of Prussia by all the other European powers. The Prince who at present fills the throne is Frederic William, nephew to the late king.

Your's most affectionately.

LETTER XVII.

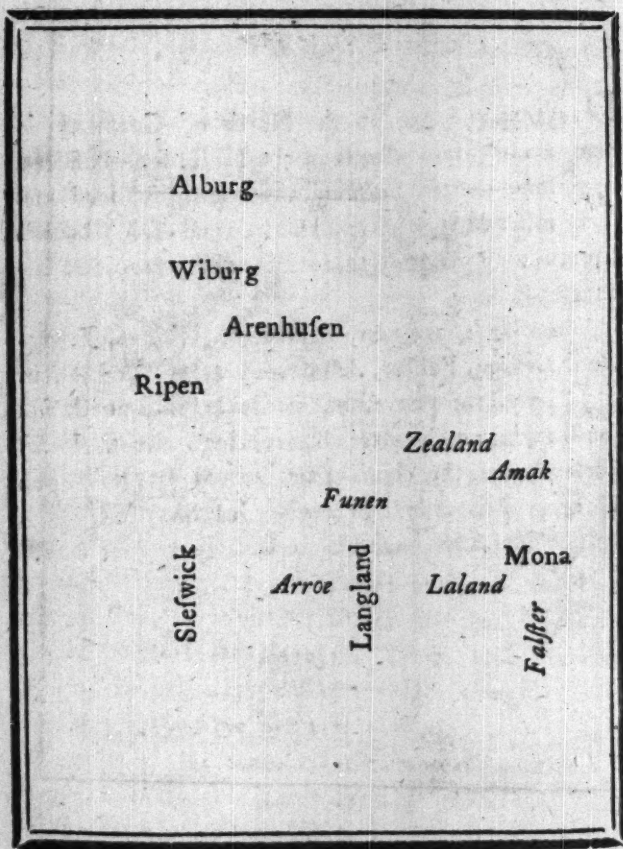
DENMARK.

DENMARK, lying on the North of Germany, is made up of eight islands in the Baltic sea, besides a peninsula called Jutland, about two hundred and forty miles long, and one hundred and eighty broad, containing 63,200 square miles, and 1,229,000 inhabitants.

The islands are named Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Laland, Falster, Mona, Femeren, and Alsen.

Jutland, the peninsula, is divided into north and south; the north part has retained the name of Jutland, but the south part, which borders upon Germany, is called the dutchy of Sleswick.

The isles and peninsula lie thus upon your map.





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Denmark is an hereditary kingdom, and governed in an absolute manner; but the Danish kings are legal sovereigns, and perhaps the only legal sovereigns in the world; for the senators, nobility, clergy, and commons, divested themselves of their right, as well as power, in the year 1660, and made a formal surrender of their liberties to the then King Frederic III. Their religion is Lutheran, no other being tolerated.

The Danes, though tall and strong bodied men, are low-spirited wretches, having neither the courage or vigour of their enterprising ancestors, who were at one time masters of England. In their habits they usually imitate the French dress; but in winter they wrap themselves up in furs and wool, like their neighbours.

As this is a flat country, abounding in bogs and morasses, and surrounded by the sea, it is extremely subject to fogs and foul air, and affords a very indifferent soil; but little corn, except rye, grows here, and good pasture is very scarce.

The commodities they export are timber, lean cattle, dry fish, iron, naval stores, and East-India wares; for which they import wine, oil, tobacco, salt, silk, woollen, stuffs, sugar, and spices.

The metropolis and residence of his present Danish Majesty, CHRISTIAN VII. is at Copenhagen, a large, rich, and well fortified town, where there are

about eighty thousand inhabitants. It stands on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, at the distance of five hundred and forty miles north east from London. The houses in the principal streets are built with brick, and those in their lanes chiefly with timber.

His Majesty has a country seat about twenty miles from Copenhagen, called Fredericsburg. It is a most magnificent house, and well built, but ill contrived and badly situated, being in a moist and unhealthy marsh.

Bartholinus, celebrated for his knowledge of anatomy, and Tycho-Brahe, the famous astronomer, were natives of this country.

Territories belonging to the Crown of Denmark.

The cold island of Iceland in the northern seas; Greenland, not much known; Nova Zembla, an uninhabited country; the Land of Jesso, in Asia, abounding in furs. In the East Indies, on this side the Ganges, on the Coromandel coast, they have Tranquebar, a very fine and much frequented sea port. In Africa they have the forts of Christianburg and Fredericsburg.

Denmark, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, was little known till the year 714, when Gormo was king; and Suenon king of Norway in 998. These two kingdoms were united under Eric IX. in 1412. The crown was elective till 1660, when it was declared

clared hereditary, in favour of Frederic III. Christian VII. is the present sovereign. He was born the 29th of January, 1749, and succeeded his father Feb. 14, 1766. He visited England in 1768. His queen, the youngest sister of George III. king of Great-Britain, was suddenly seized, confined in a castle as a state prisoner, and afterwards banished the kingdom, by the manœuvres of a powerful faction, headed by the Queen Dowager. She died in exile, 1775. The Counts Struensee and Brandt (the first prime minister, and the queen's physician) were seized at the same time, Jan. 16, 1772, and beheaded the same year. By his late queen he has issued, Frederic, Prince Royal, born Jan. 28, 1768; an active and amiable Prince, in whose hands the government principally rests; and Louisa Augusta, born July 7, 1771.

LETTER XVIII.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

SWEDEN almost encompasses the Baltic Sea. It is bounded by Danish Lapland on the north; by Russia on the east; by the Baltic, which divides it from Germany, on the south; and by Norway on the west. Is 800 miles long, 500 broad, contains 288,715 square miles, with 2,000,000 inhabitants.

It is divided into five large provinces, which are

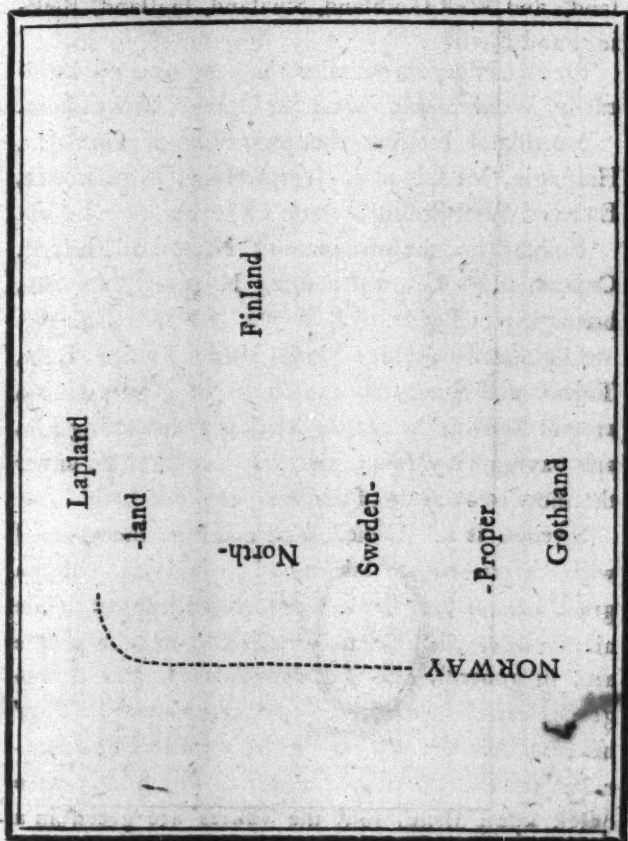
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>Sweden Proper.</i> | 4. <i>Finland.</i> |
| 2. <i>Gothland.</i> | 5. <i>Lapland.</i> |
| 3. <i>Northland.</i> | |

Those provinces are thus situated with respect to each other.

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The subdivisions of Gothland, are, East Gothland, and West Gothland, Smaland, Halland, Bleking, and Shonen.

Sweden Proper contains the provinces of Dalecarlia, Westermania, Mericia, Upland, Sudermania.

Northland includes the provinces of Gestricia, Helsingia, Medalpadia, Jempterland, Angermania, East and West Bothnia.

Finland has the provinces of N. and S. Finland, Cajana, Tavastia, Savolaxia, Nylandia, Carelia, belonging to Russia.

Lapland is divided into Uma, Pithia, Lula, Torno, and Kimi; but the limits of these divisions are not known, the people leading a wandering life, and having very few towns, but live in huts under the snow two-thirds of the year.

Sweden is a wretched cold country, incumbered with barren rocks, lakes, and mountains, which a great part of the year are covered with snow. The air, however, is extremely healthful, and the people are, in general, chearful, complaisant, and courageous; can endure hunger, cold, and poverty. They have neither spring, nor autumn; they have summer, however, for three months, which comes so quick upon them, that the vallies are green in a few days, which before were clothed with snow; and in that short season they sow and plant all manner of
kitchen

kitchen herbs. They have little corn land, but good pasture, and plenty of venison and fish.

The women here go to plow, thresh out the corn, row upon the water, serve the bricklayers, and carry burthens.

Lutheranism is the only religion they profess; they tolerate no other.

It is needless to say much of the constitution, and new form of government, established in 1772, since every one knows that the king of Sweden is now more absolute than any in Europe.

Stockholm is the capital of this barren country, situate at the distance of seven hundred and thirty miles from London. It is built on six small islands, which are joined together by wooden bridges, and is neither walled nor fortified, being sufficiently secured by nature, by little rocks and islands which surround it. It makes a grand appearance, having many stately palaces covered with copper, and is the residence of the kings of Sweden. Its arsenal is famous. In 1739, an academy of sciences was established here, as also of painting and sculpture, founded by Count Tessin. Other towns of note are Gottenburgh, Lunden, Calmor, Abo, Tornia, &c.

We have no certain account of this country till the reign of Biorno III. A. D. 714. Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne

throne of Sweden, on the forced resignation of Albert, their king, A. D. 1387. It remained united to the Danish crown till 1523, when the famous Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, and ever since it has remained independent; but was made an absolute monarchy by the late king Gustavus III. in 1772, who was assassinated on the 17th of April, 1792, at a masquerade, and languished twelve days. The present king Gustavus Adolphus was born on the 1st of November, 1778, and has just taken the government on himself, which during his minority was conducted with great credit by his uncle the Duke of Sudermania, as regent.

NORWAY.

Norway, which is no more than the Northern Way, lies all along on the west of Sweden, and is about nine hundred miles long, and two hundred and forty broad, and has for its chief towns Drontheim and Bergen, the residence of the Danish vice-roy, and Fredericshall, at the siege of which town Charles XII. the famous King of Sweden, was killed by a musket-ball, in the trenches, in the year 1718.

This country is almost a perfect wilderness, full of mountains, and excessive cold. In the most northern part of it their winters continue eight or nine months, and the ground all that time is covered with snow. The miserable inhabitants have neither corn
fields,

fields, vineyards, nor gardens to cultivate, but for their living are obliged to spend their time in hunting and fishing.

As this mountainous country is so little known to the rest of Europe, I have been less particular in describing it to you: and shall hasten to take my leave of it, after observing to you, that it was united to Denmark in consequence of a princess of Denmark being by marriage queen of Norway, and succeeding her father in the throne of Denmark, in the year 1375, and thus it still continues.

Farewel!

LETTER

LETTER XIX.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

THIS vast empire is bounded on the north, by the Frozen Ocean; on the east, by the Asiatic Russia; on the south, by Little Tartary and Turkey; and on the west, by Poland and Sweden; being 1500 miles long, 1100 broad, containing 1,103,485 square miles, and has 20,000,000 inhabitants.

It is divided into eleven governments, which are,

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>St. Petersburgh.</i> | 7. <i>Smolensky.</i> |
| 2. <i>Revel.</i> | 8. <i>Kiow.</i> |
| 3. <i>Riga</i> | 9. <i>Bielgorod.</i> |
| 4. <i>Novogorod.</i> | 10. <i>Woronez, and</i> |
| 5. <i>Archangel.</i> | 11. <i>Nisi-Novogorod.</i> |
| 6. <i>Moscow.</i> | |

The whole of this immense empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is of greater extent than all the other European states, comprising 44 nations.

Its European provinces are thus disposed upon your map.

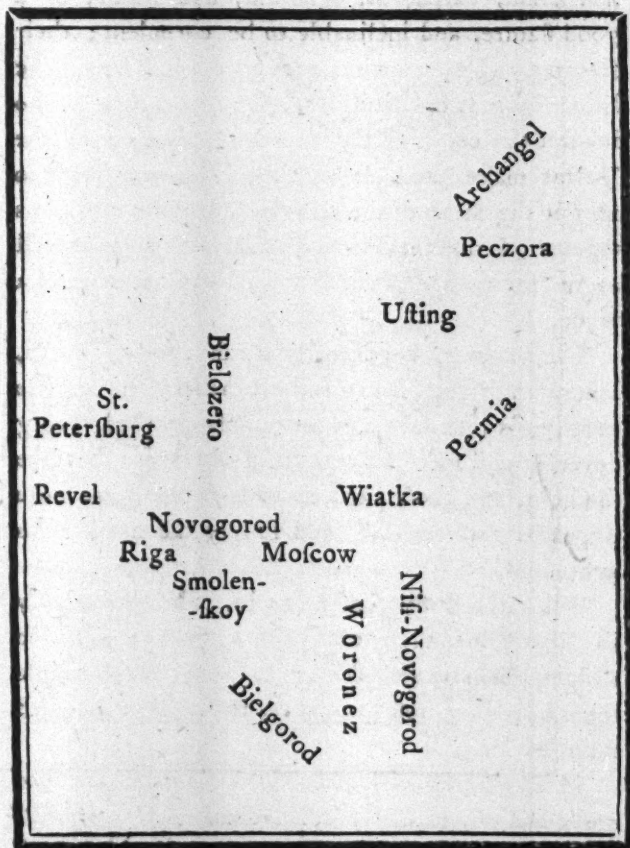
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The Russians are, in general, drunken, proud, and selfish, barbarous, ignorant, and mean; of a good stature, and inclinable to be corpulent; their features and complexion are good, and they have hale, vigorous constitutions. The Laplanders, who inhabit the coasts of the Frozen Ocean, are of the Tartar make, and clothe themselves from head to foot in the skins of the rein-deer, sewing two skins together, so that they have the hair next them as well as on the outside, their coat and cap being all of a piece.

Their country is generally marshy, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and in the northern and middle parts, it is intensely cold and thinly peopled, being covered with snow six months in the year; but the southern, and those parts towards Poland, are more populous and fruitful, and supply the north with provisions.

When the frosty season sets in, which is usually in November, their conveyance on the snow, in sledges drawn by rein deer, is so speedy, as to enable them to convey fresh provisions to market a thousand miles by land.

This vast tract of land is under the government of one monarch, formerly styled *Czar of Muscovy*, till Peter the Great assumed the title of *Emperor of all the Russias*. He rules in a most absolute manner, having

having the lives and fortunes of his subjects wholly at his disposal. The succession is hereditary, but the reigning sovereign has the power of appointing a successor. The established religion is the Greek Church, a little differing from Popery, but all others are permitted and protected.

St. Petersburg is the capital of this empire. It is a large handsome city, built by Peter the Great, 1703. It is of a prodigious extent, and is seated on an island, which lies in the middle of the river Neiva, where the land has been considerably raised. The fort is very strong, and is a regular fortification; but the principal defect of this city is, that it is not built high enough to protect it from inundations, which sometimes have occasioned the loss of considerable sums of money. It is 1050 miles N. E. of London, and has 130,000 inhabitants.

Moscow is pleasantly situated in the dutchy of Moscow, standing in the very heart of the empire, and is inhabited by the chief merchants and manufacturers of the country, and such nobility as do not attend the court. Peter the Great cut a canal from this capital to Petersburg.

Archangel stands in the north, upon the White Sea, and is a place of good trade. Here the Russians build some of their men of war.

The history of this empire, which is now of such consequence in the affairs of Europe, has its com-

mencement only A. D. 862, when Rurick was grand duke of Novogorod in this country. In the year 981, Wolidimer was the first Christian king. The Poles conquered it about 1058, but it is uncertain how long they kept it. Andrey I. began his reign 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200 of the Mungul Tartars conquered it, and held it subject to them till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency. About the middle of the sixteenth century, the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia. It became an empire in 1721, Peter I. assuming the title of Emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe in future negotiations with the court of Petersburg. A revolution, without bloodshed, in favour of the Empress Elizabeth, 1740; and another in 1762, in favour of the late Empress Catherine II. who deposed her consort Peter III. The Emperor John, an infant, was deposed, and shut up in prison, where he remained till 1763, when an attempt being made to release him, he was killed by the officer of the guard, to prevent it. Her reign has been the admiration of Europe. She has triumphed over the Turks, defeated a formidable impostor, extended commerce greatly, increased her navy, and administered justice with an equal hand. The deaths of two unfortunate sovereigns cast a blemish even upon these illustrious actions that no time can take away,

away, and future ages will remove the veil that is now so carefully cast over those dark transactions.

The history of the rise and progress of the Russian empire, I recommend to your particular notice.

Catherine II. died Nov. 17, 1796, and was succeeded by her son Paul I. the present emperor, who was crowned at Moscow, April 16, 1797.

Adieu!

LETTER XX.

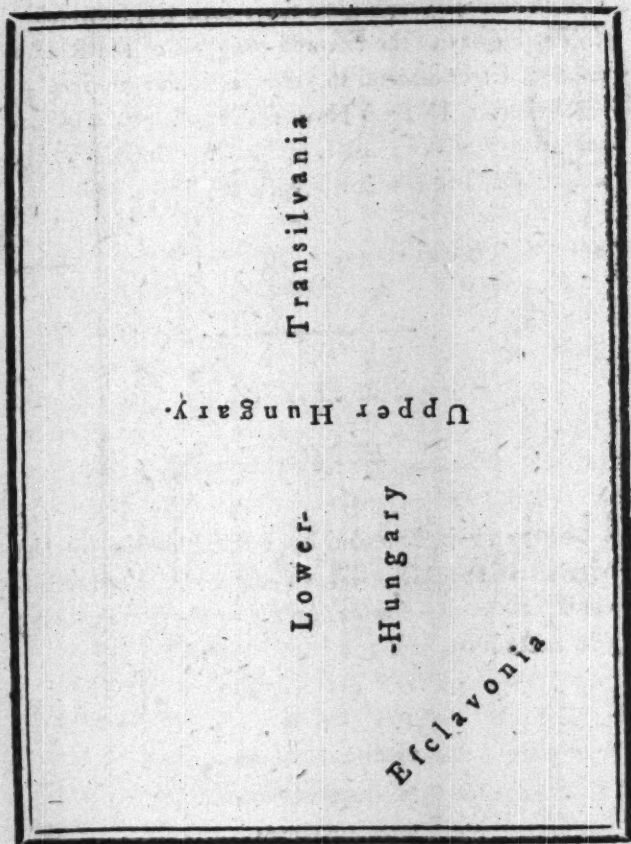
HUNGARY.

HUNGARY is bounded by Poland on the north; by Austria and Moravia, on the west; by Transylvania, on the east; and Turkey on the south; being 500 miles long, and 200 broad.

It is divided into

1. *Upper Hungary.*
2. *Lower Hungary.*
3. *Transylvania.*
4. *Esclavonia.*

Thus disposed upon your map.





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Hungary is a very cheap country, the land being infinitely fertile, and in some places producing the most esteemed grape in Europe. It is beautified with lakes, the windings of the Danube, and many streams which flow into that fine river. In the woods of Hungary are bred a race of horses, the most active, hardy, and spirited, for their size, in the world; these have been found very useful in war, and the hussars, or light dragoons, of the Austrian army are mounted on them*.

The men in Hungary are remarkably handsome and well shaped; their appearance is improved by their dress, which is peculiar and very becoming.

The women are extremely beautiful.

By the constitution of Hungary, the crown is still held to be elective. This point is not disputed. All that is insisted on is, that the heir of the house of Austria shall be elected as often as a vacancy happens. Popery is the prevailing religion, and the government absolute. The revenue 500,000*l*.

PRESBURG†, in Upper Hungary, is the capital of the whole kingdom, and is 820 miles E. S. E. from London. It is well built, and, like Vienna, has suburbs more magnificent than itself. Its inhabitants amount to 60,000. In this city the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral church the sovereign

* Dr. Moore.

† Long. $17^{\circ} 30'$ E. Lat. $48^{\circ} 20'$ N.

sovereign is crowned. On a steep hill above the town stands the castle, which is a noble Gothic building, of a square form, with a tower at each corner. The regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of St. Stephen, the first king, are deposited here. These are carefully secured by seven locks, the keys of which are kept by the same number of Hungarian noblemen. No Prince is held by the populace as legally their sovereign, till he is crowned with the diadem of king Stephen: and they have a notion that the fate of their nation depends upon this crown remaining in their possession; it has therefore been always removed in times of danger to places of the greatest safety.

Tokay is also in Upper Hungary; the spot of land which yields that most excellent wine called Tokay.

Hermanstadt is the capital of Transilvania, and Esseck is the capital of Esclavonia; both large, strong and well-built towns.

This kingdom is the ancient Pannonia. Julius Cæsar was the first Roman that attacked Hungary, and Tiberius subdued it. The Goths afterwards took it; and in the year 376, it became a prey to the Huns and Lombards. It was annexed to the empire of Germany under Charlemagne, but became an independent kingdom in 920. It was the seat of bloody wars between the Turks and Germans, for the

the possession of it, from 1540 to 1739, when, by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter, and is now annexed to the German empire. Formerly it was an assemblage of different states, and the first who assumed the title of king was, in the year 997, STEPHEN, distinguished with the appellation of SAINT, because he first introduced Christianity into this country. The present sovereign is,

Francis II. Emperor of Germany, who succeeded his father, Leopold II. March 1, 1792.

I am, &c.

LETTER

LETTER XXI.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

THE TURKISH or OTTOMAN Empire in Europe is bounded by Poland, Germany, the Gulph of Venice, the Archipelago, and the Euxine. Its length is about 1000 miles, and its breadth 900; contains 960,057 square miles, and has 8,000,000 inhabitants.

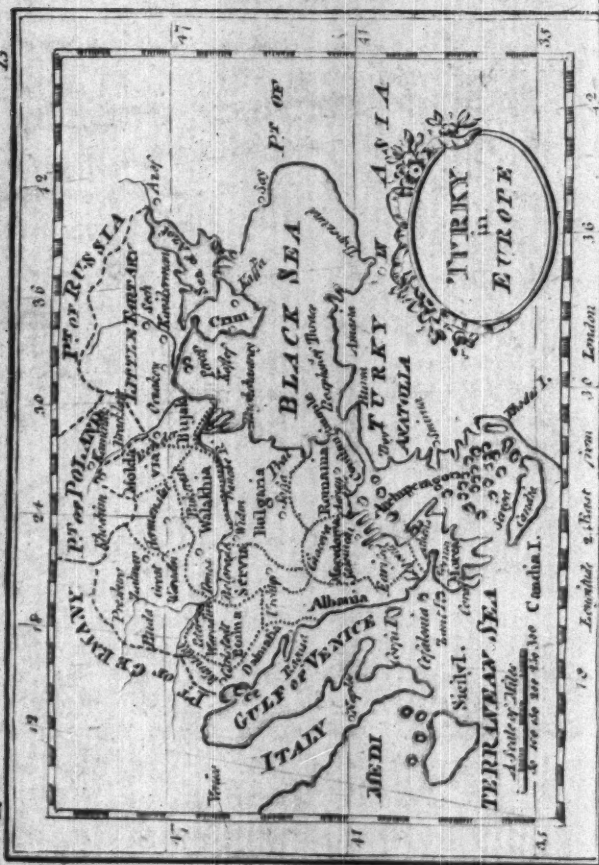
It is divided into fourteen provinces; which are,

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Little Tartary.</i> | 8. <i>Bosnia.</i> |
| 2. <i>Bessarabia, or</i>
<i>Bujak.</i> | 9. <i>Croatia.</i> |
| 3. <i>Moldavia.</i> | 10. <i>Dalmatia.</i> |
| 4. <i>Walachia.</i> | 11. <i>Albania.</i> |
| 5. <i>Bulgaria.</i> | 12. <i>Macedonia.</i> |
| 6. <i>Servia.</i> | 13. <i>Theffaly, and</i> |
| 7. <i>Romania.</i> | 14. <i>Morea.</i> |

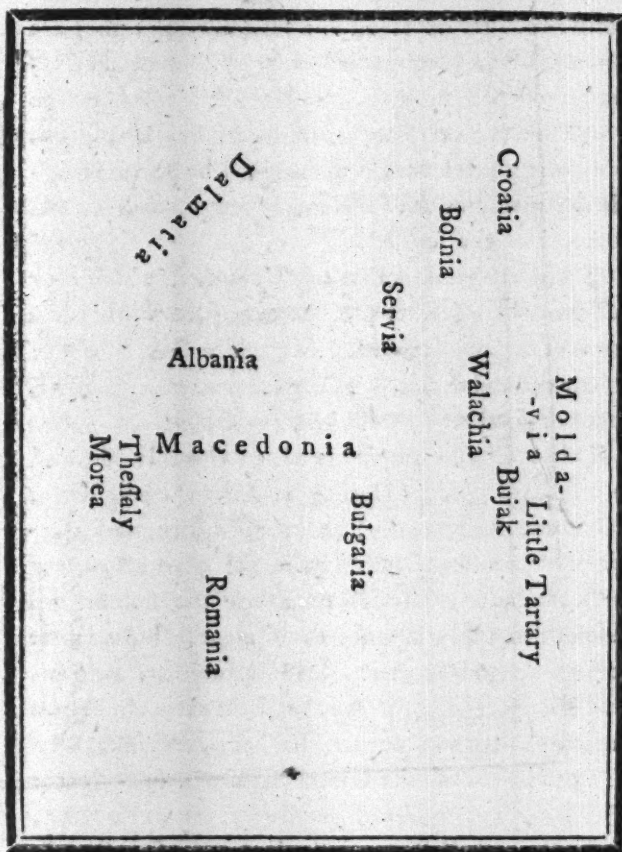
These provinces are disposed upon your map nearly in the following order:

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18 Longitude 21 East from 38 London 42



The Turks are naturally savage, and untaught, consequently their manners must be brutal. Their politics consist of fraud and dissimulation; they are ashamed of nothing that is base or perfidious; they attempt not to acquire the affection, but to tyrannize over the lives and fortunes of their fellow creatures; and their government is maintained by the most arbitrary measures that passion, revenge, avarice and corruption can suggest.

Their religion is that of Mahomet, whom they believe to be a greater prophet than Jesus Christ; and the text of their law is the Koran, a soil fruitful of chicanery and deceit. The government is despotic, and hereditary.

This extensive empire is advantageously situated in a fruitful soil, producing excellent wool, corn, wine, oil, fruit, coffee, rhubarb, myrrh, and other odoriferous plants and drugs in the greatest variety and abundance; but the Turks are too slothful and indolent to apply themselves to manufactures, these being managed by their Christian subjects, who annually export from thence the finest carpets, besides great quantities of cotton, leather, raw silk, &c.

The capital of the Grand Signior's or emperor of Turkey's dominions, is CONSTANTINOPLE*, anciently called Byzantium, but at present Stramboul,

* Long. 28° 54' E. Lat. 41° 1' N.

boul by the Turks, and very frequently, by European nations, the Porte, being one of the securest and most commodious harbours in Europe. This city, which stands on the western shore of the Bosphorus, in the province of Romania, was rebuilt by the emperor Constantine in the fourth century, who transferred hither the seat of the Roman government; upon his death it obtained the name of Constantinople.

It is of a triangular shape, washed by the sea on two sides, and rising gradually from the shore, in the form of an amphitheatre. The view of it from the harbour is confessedly the finest in the world, exhibiting a multitude of magnificent mosques, or temples, with their domes and minarets, and the seraglio or palace intermixed with gardens, and groves of evergreens. The expectations excited by this prospect, however, are disappointed on entering the city, where we find the streets narrow, the houses of the common people low, and built of boards; but the public buildings, palaces, mosques, or temples, bagnios, and caravanseras for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. The chief mosque, particularly that which was formerly the Metropolitan church of St. Sophia, is said to be the finest temple in the world, covered with five extensive domes or cupolas. The city is surrounded
by

by a wall about twelve miles in circumference, and the suburbs are very extensive. Its distance from London is 1590 miles S. E. and it contains 620,000 inhabitants.

The second city of the empire is **ADRIANOPLE**, built by the Emperor Adrian, from whom it has received its name. This city was the seat of the Turkish empire before they made the conquest of Constantinople.

The old castle of Romania, usually called Sestos, lying on the European Point of the Hellespont, with Abydas on the opposite shore, are celebrated by the poets for the amours of Hero and Leander. Here it was that Xerxes laid a bridge over the Hellespont, on which he passed his army when he invaded Greece.

The plains of Philippi, famous for the victory obtained by Augustus and Mark Anthony over Brutus and Cassius, are in the province of Macedonia.

In Thessaly, besides Mount Olympus, which the Ancients esteemed one of the highest mountains in the world, are those of Pelion and Ossa, mentioned so often by the poets; between the two last mentioned mountains, lay the celebrated plains of Tempé, represented by the Ancients as equal to the Elyfian Fields.

The **OTTOMAN** empire, or sovereignty of the Turkish empire, was founded at Constantinople by **OTHMAN**, **OTTOMAN**, or **OSMAN** I. upon the total destruction

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destruction of the empire of the eastern Greeks in the year 1300, who was succeeded by a race of the most warlike princes that are recorded in history. The present Ottoman or Turkish emperor is Selim III. born in 1761, and enthroned April 7, 1789. The titles these princes assume are very pompous, and often blasphemous; the shadow of God, a God on Earth, Brother to the Sun and Moon, Disposer of all earthly Crowns, &c. The common appellations are *Sultan*, *Grand Signior*, and *Emperor*.

Here we shall complete our tour of Europe; to-morrow we will, if you please, take a pleasant voyage together, and visit the European islands, and then continue our tramp over Asia, the sultry plains of Africa, and the deserts of America. In the mean time, believe me

Your affectionate

LETTER XXII.

WE will begin our intended voyage on the north side of Europe, where the first island that presents itself is a very large one, over against Norway, on some part of whose surface you may find ice all the year round, notwithstanding it has in it the ever-burning

ing mount Hecla; hence, therefore, it is justly named the island of Iceland, and belongs to Denmark. The British islands lie further to the south. The two greater ones are, Great-Britain, composed of England and Scotland; on the east, and Ireland on the west. Great-Britain is inhabited on the north by the Scots, on the south by the English, and on the west by the Welch. In England, on the banks of the River Thames, stands London, the finest city in the world. In Scotland, their chief city is Edinburgh; and on the east coast of Ireland stands their fine metropolis, Dublin.

As to the smaller British isles, we will first go off the north of Scotland, to the numerous Orkneys, or Orcades, beyond which, still further north, you will see another series of islands, the greatest of which is Shetland.

Turning now to the west, you see opposite to the western shore of Scotland, another tract of Islands, called the Hebrides, or western Islands, the chief whereof is Lewis, the two Uists, Sky, Mull, Jura, &c. containing collectively about 50,000 inhabitants, many of whom are hardy seamen. On the coasts is a most valuable herring fishery.

We will turn ourselves now southward, and on the west of England you may see two islands, one the Isle of Man, which was long an hereditary royalty, giving

giving the title and state of King to the earls of Salisbury and Derby, and the dukes of Athol; till purchased by the King of England in 1765; and the other Anglesea, that is, English Seat in Wales.

Further on, beyond these, still southward, over-against the Land's End, lie a cluster of dangerous rocks, called the Scilly Islands, famous for their tin mines.

A great way now eastward, far beyond the Lizard Point, on the south of England, you may see the Isle of Wight; far below which, still southward, near the French coast, lie the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. Leaving the Channel, on the coast of France, is another tract of small islands, the chief of which the French call Belle-Isle.

The Azores, opposite to, and belonging to Portugal, are generally reckoned among the African islands; but the island Cadiz, not far from the Straits of Gibraltar, is in Europe.

As soon as you have got through the Straits of Gibraltar, you will find the island of Yvica, about thirty miles long, and twenty-four broad; a mountainous country, the chief produce salt, of which they export large quantities; and a little further is Majorca, about sixty miles long, and forty five broad. The country is mountainous, but produces corn, oil, and fruit. This was the chief of those island called
by

by the ancients, Baleares, famous for slingers; and Minorca, incumbent with barren hills, and only famous for the fine harbour of Port Mahon. It is about thirty miles long, and twelve broad. These islands are subject to Spain.

After these, further east, lies Sardinia, from whence the Duke of Savoy takes the title of king, although its annual revenues do not exceed 5000*l*. Its capital city is Cagliari. The inhabitants are Papists. It is one hundred and forty miles in length, and sixty miles in breadth, and is prettily diversified with hills and vallies. Higher above is Corsica, a very mountainous island, one hundred and ten miles in length, and fifty in breadth, formerly belonging to the Genoese, who, not being able to keep the natives in awe, permitted the French to make a conquest of the whole island in 1770.

A little further, just below the toe of Italy, you see extends the fertile island of Sicily, one hundred and seventy miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. Near the middle of this island stands the burning mountain *Ætna*, feigned by the poets to be Vulcan's blacksmith's shop, where he and his journeymen, the Cyclops, are said to make the thunderbolts and armour for the gods. This mountain is sixty miles in circumference, and, at the top, there is a basin of burning sulphur, six miles round, from whence sometimes

times issue rivers of melted minerals that run down into the sea. The hill is so high, that, round the basin, there is a circle of snow great part of the year.

In the midst, between Sicily and Italy, runs a very narrow and turbulent sea, bellowing among the rocks, called the Straits of Messina, dangerous for sailors; for on one side lies the devouring rock Scylla, and on the other side the foaming Charybdis, much talked of by the poets; who likewise feign that Sicily, being once joined to the main land of Italy, was cut off into that shape by Neptune's trident; but it is more probable that it was done by an earthquake.

From hence, under Sicily, you see the island Melita, or Malta, now belonging to a famous order of knights, called the knights of St. John, governed by a grand master; here St. Paul was shipwrecked. This island is impregnable by art and nature. The present grand master is Emanuel de Rohan de Poldue, elected in 1775.

Turning up towards the coast of Turkey, we arrive at the small island of Corfu, anciently called Phœacia, and once the regal seat of King Alcinous, who kindly received Ulysses after his shipwreck.

After this lies the populous island Cephalonia; and a good way further on, you see Zant, famous for its currants; and Cerigo, or Cytherea, celebrated for having been the favourite residence of Venus.

Passing

Passing on towards the east, you will meet with the celebrated Crete, now Candia, an island large, pleasant, and fertile, in which stands the famous Mount Ida, where Jupiter is said to have been educated, now no better than a barren rock; and Lethe, the river of oblivion, is a torpid stream.

We will now go hence, if you please, northward to the Archipelago, which has in it, on both sides, a large series of islands, even to the Straits of the Hellespont by Constantinople. The isles on the left hand of the Archipelago are European, those on the right are reckoned Asiatic, quite up northward. The island Salamis, now Coluri, where Themistocles defeated the Persian fleet; and Ægina, where money was first coined, lying in the Saronic Gulf opposite to Athens, are European. After these lies fertile Negropont, the ancient Eubæa, an island in length about ninety miles, and in breadth twenty-five. Here the Turkish gallies lie. Further up are the islands Sciro, where Achilles lay concealed to prevent his going to Troy, till he was discovered by Ulysses; and lofty Paparethus, and others. Afterwards lie the dry scorched up Lemnos the island on which Vulcan is feigned by the poets to have fallen, when kicked out of heaven by Jupiter, for his deformity, and lamed by the fall; and nigh it the ancient Thasos, or fruitful island of Ceres. Further on lies
mountainous

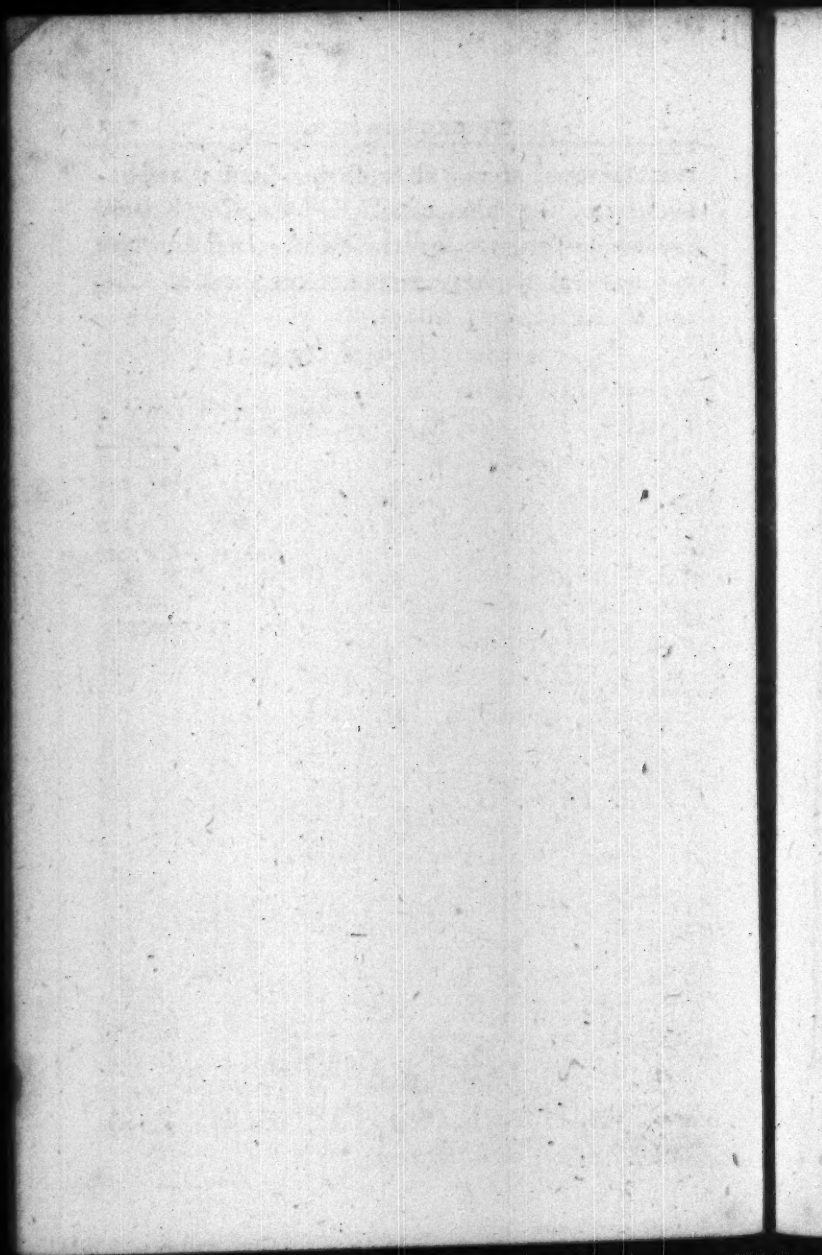
mountainous Imbros, abounding in hares; and Samothracia, the fabulous island of the Corybantes.

Here our long voyage terminates. In my next we will travel through the extensive continent of Asia. and its surrounding islands.

Adieu!

Your's &c.

ASIA.



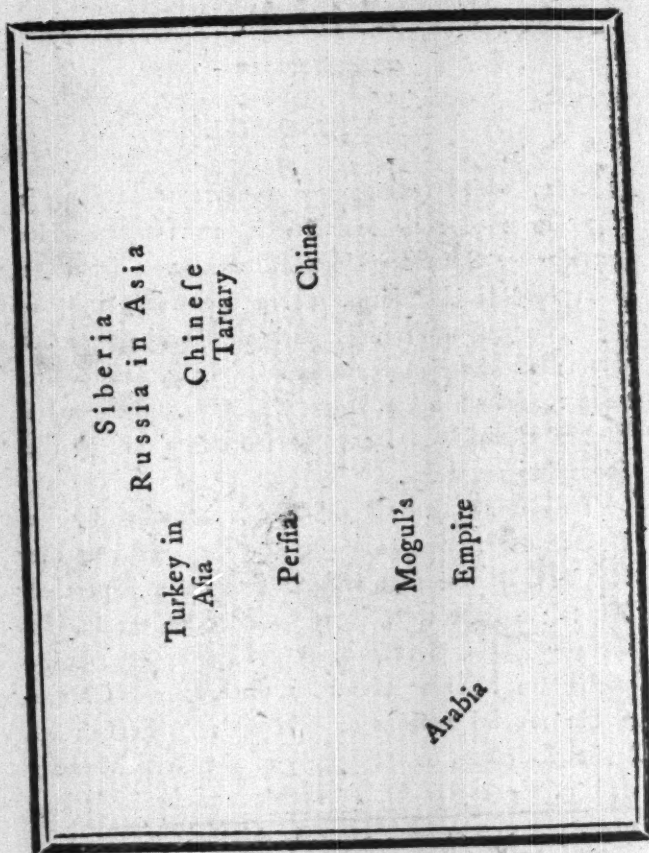
ASIA.

LETTER XXIII.

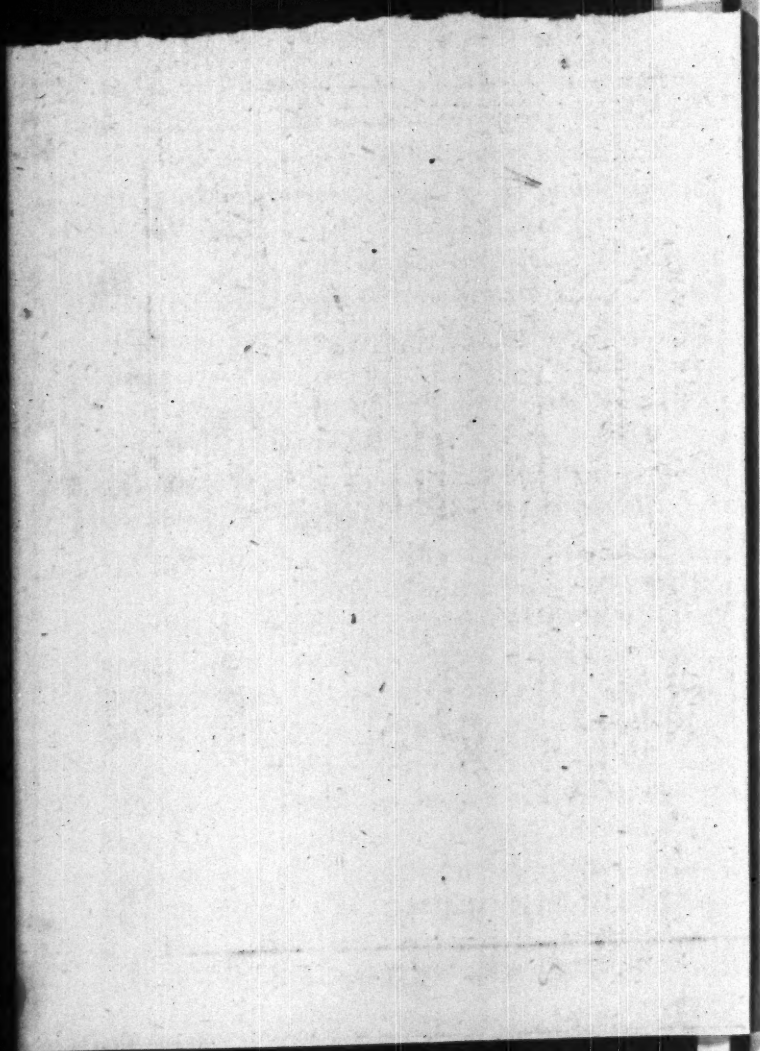
ASIA, which I am going to describe to you, is superior to Europe and Africa in the extent of its territories, stretching into all climates; from the frozed wilds of Siberia, where the hardy inhabitants, clothed in furs, are drawn in sledges over the snow; to the sultry regions of India and Siam, where, seated upon lofty elephants, the people shelter themselves from the scorching sun by the spreading umbrella.

This immense tract of land is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north; on the west, by the Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Europe, and part of Africa; on the east, it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean; and on the south, by the Indian Sea; comprehending, besides islands, 1. the empire of China; 2. the several nations of Tartary; 3. Persia; 4. India, Indostan, or the empire of the Great Mogul; and, 5. Turkey in Asia, which comprehends Judea, or Palestine, and Georgia; 6. Arabia.

The following little scheme will convey to you a clearer idea of the continent of Asia, as divided into distinct empires or kingdoms.







This, though the second, is yet the principal quarter of the globe; for in Asia, the All-Wise Creator planted the Garden of Eden, in which he formed the first man and first woman, from whom the race of mankind was to spring. Asia became again the nursery of the world after the deluge, whence the descendants of Noah dispersed their various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. It was here the great and merciful work of our Redemption was accomplished by our blessed Saviour; and it was from hence that the light of his glorious Gospel was carried, with amazing rapidity, into all the known nations, by his disciples and followers. This was, in short, the theatre of almost every action recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

This vast tract of land was, in the earliest ages, governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks. Upon the extinction of these empires, the Romans carried their arms even beyond the Ganges, till at length the Mahometans, or, as they are usually called, Saracens, spread their devastations widely over this continent, destroying all its ancient splendor, and rendering the most populous and fertile spots of Asia, wild and uncultivated deserts.

Various are the religions professed in Asia. Christianity, though planted here with wonderful rapidity by the Apostles and primitive fathers, has
suffered

suffered an almost total eclipse by Mahometanism, which has overspread Turkey, Arabia, Persia, part of Tartary, and part of India. The other parts of Tartary, India, China, Japan, and the Asiatic islands, are involved in the grossest idolatry, under different forms; the most considerable of which are, the worshippers of Brama and Foe; besides these, there are the more sagacious followers of Confucius, and some of a more ancient sect, who derive their principles from Zoroaster, acknowledging one supreme deity, whom they worship under the symbol of fire, which they esteem the brightest and purest emblem of the All-perfect God.

The principal languages spoken in Asia, are, the modern Greek, the Turkish, and Russian, the Tartarian, the Persian, the Arabic, the Malayan, the Chinese, and the Japanese. The European languages are also spoken upon the coasts of India and China.

The trade of these parts, in Tartary, is in fables, martins, furs, iron, &c. In other parts, silks, garose, soofes, carpets, tapestry, mohair, musk, cinnamon, aloes, rhubarb, cassia, myrrh, camphire, coffee, incense, manna, spices, nutmegs, tea, drugs, gold dust, quicksilver, diamonds, and fine china, lacquered and japanned ware.

Besides

Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, Orang-Outangs, and Chimpanzee, which are animals almost as big as a man, and greatly resemble the human shape.

The islands of Asia are, the Mariana, or Ladrone islands, Formosa, and the Philippines in the eastern ocean. The Moluccas, and the spice islands, Celebes, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, the Maldives, &c. in the Indian ocean. Cyprus, Rhodes, Lesbos, or Mytilene, Chios, or Scio, Samos, Coös, and a few others of less note on the coasts of Asia, and in the Mediterranean.

Most of the islands lying near, or under the line, afford great quantities of sugar and spice, which the Dutch trade with to all parts of the world.

The inhabitants, who are of a tawny or olive colour, and go almost naked, use bows and poisoned arrows, are superstitious and gross idolaters; and in some places, it is said, offer their children in sacrifice to their idol gods.

The principal rivers that water Asia, are, the Tigris and Euphrates, between Arabia and Persia; the Indus and the Ganges, in India. The latter is the largest and most famous river of all Asia, and its source, according to the opinion of the Indians, is celestial, since they say one of their gods pours

it from his mouth, at Mount Ima, from whence, passing through many states, and directing its course south, it passes into the kingdom of Bengal, and throws itself into the sea by several mouths.

The highest mountains of Asia are Ararat, near the Caspian sea, on which it is thought the ark of Noah rested, when the waters of the deluge subsided. Horeb and Sinai in Arabia. Lebanon in Judea. Mount Taurus, running from east to west of all Asia. Imaus in Tartary. The lofty Caucasus, between Tartary and the Great Mogul empire, famous for the fabulous story of Prometheus, who, according to the fiction of the poets, was chained to this mountain; and the Naugracut in Thibet.

The Turks, Moguls, and Chinese, are of good shape and complexion; the men wear turbans, vests, and slippers; the women dress much like the men, only they wear a stiffened cap like a mitre, and their hair down. The Mogul ladies are fond of bracelets on their arms and legs, rings on their fingers and toes, jewels in their noses, and pendants in their ears; and the Chinese ladies are remarkable for their little feet, and the gentlemen for long nails. In Siam, Pegu, &c. the inhabitants are tawny, with coarse features. The men wear a piece of cloth wrapped round their waist, and pull their beards, as the Chinese and Tartars do, up by
the

the roots. The women have, besides the piece about their waist, another thrown round their breasts and shoulders, leaving the rest of the body bare. The common people near the sea go almost naked.

Adieu!

LETTER XXIV.

DEAR BOY,

WE will begin our survey of Asia with the vast, ancient, and opulent empire of CHINA, situated on the most eastern verge of the Asiatic continent, which is bounded on the north by East and West Tartary; on the east by the Eastern Ocean; on the west by part of the Mogul's empire, and India beyond the Ganges, from which it is parted by ridges of high mountains, and sandy deserts; and on the south partly by the kingdoms of Lao, Tonquin, Ava, and Cochin-China, and partly by the Southern Ocean or Indian Sea, which flows between it and the Philippine Isles. It is about two thousand miles in length, and sixteen hundred in breadth,

and is said to contain four thousand four hundred walled cities; the chief of which are PEKIN*, the residence of the present royal family, Nankin, and Canton. About eighteen hundred years ago, they built their great wall, to separate and defend their state against the neighbouring Tartars, which still subsists to this day, on a circumference of fifteen hundred miles, rising over the tops of mountains, and descending down into low vallies, being almost every where twenty feet broad, and thirty feet high; a monument superior to the pyramids, both by its utility and immensity. Their empire is hereditary; their religion Pagan; their learning abstruse and defective, their letters, or characters, being upwards of twenty thousand. The tea plant is peculiar to this country, of which they raise enough to furnish the whole world. All teas are the leaf of one and the same shrub; the supposition that green is from one kind of tree, and bohea from another, is a vulgar error, for they differ only, as malt may do, in being higher or flacker dried, or being finer or coarser.

This empire is reported to have been founded by Fohi, and he is said to be the Noah of the Bible, about two thousand two hundred and forty years before

* Long. $116^{\circ} 28'$ E. Lat. 40° N. Distance from London. 4500 miles S. E. Contains 2,000,000 inhabitants.

before Christ. It is now governed by emperors of the Dynasty of the Manchew Tartars, who conquered it, A. D. 1645.

TARTARY, in length about two thousand miles, and breadth sixteen hundred, takes up all the northern regions of Asia. That part which borders on Muscovy, is often called Muscovy in Asia, where lies Siberia*; a vast country, more inhabited than any in Tartary, and subject to the Russians. Its chief towns are *Tobolski*, 2230 miles N. E. from London, containing 15,000 inhabitants, and *Astracan*, a place of great trade, which has 70,000 inhabitants. Here also are the Calmucks, Usbecs, and Circassians. The whole is a savage, unpolished, and unknown country. Its inhabitants are a fierce people; they worship images formed out of small pieces of wood, whereon some resemblances of features are rudely carved; these they caress and adore in fine and prosperous seasons; but when the contrary happens, they despise and revile them.

The traffic of the Tartars consists in cattle, skins, beavers, rhubarb, ginseng, musk, and fish.

The first acknowledged sovereign of these dismal territories was the famous Jenghis Khan, A. D.

* This county was called Siberia, only since its conquest by the Russians from a Slavonic word, signifying a *prison*, having been made such, on account of its extreme coldness and barrenness.

1206. His descendants possessed it till 1582, when the Monguls revolted to the Manchew Tartars, who reign in China. The Eluths became an independent state about 1400, and so remain.

The Empire of the Great Mogul, otherwise called **INDOSTAN**, or **HITHER INDIA**, is a country as extensive as China, and more known by the precious commodities that have been derived from it, than from an exact description of it. A chain of mountains, but little interrupted, seems to have fixed its limits towards China, Tartary, and Persia, and the rest is surrounded by the sea. The capital cities are Agra and Delhi *. Here are also two rivers famous in antiquity, the Indus and the Ganges. The revenue of the Great Mogul is 40,000,000l.

INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES, or the farther Peninsula, is an extensive country, 2000 miles long, and 1000 broad, abounding in rice, gold, ivory, canes, opium, precious stones, &c. It comprehends the kingdoms of Ava, Azem, Pegu, Laos, Siam, Cambodia, and Malacca, to whose several monarchs it is subject. The capital city is Siam, 5760 miles S. E. from London.

The English East India Company's settlements lie on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts of Hither
India,

* Long. 76° 30'. Lat. 29° N. 4140 miles S. E. from London.

India, as also in Bengal. This Company is the most powerful commercial society in the world, having about 16,000,000 of subjects in Asia, and large territories of land. Their profits are vast, and their power exceeds that of many European states. Bombay commands the factories on the western side of the Peninsula, commonly called the Malabar coast, together with those in Persia; the establishments and possessions on the eastern or Coromandel coast, are under the government of Madras; and those in Bengal depend on Calcutta.

The first conqueror of the whole of this country was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died A. D. 1226. In 1399, Timur Bek, by conquest, became Great Mogul. The Dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane in the fifteenth century, whose descendants have possessed the throne from that time; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi; and since that event, many of the Rajahs and Nabobs have made themselves independent.

PERSIA is a large empire, lying eastward of Turkey, between the Caspian and Arabian seas. The Persians, like the Turks, plundering all the adjacent nations for beauties to breed by, are of a good stature, shape, and complexion, noted for
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their vivacity, gay dressing, humanity, and hospitality. The capital city, and residence of the sovereign, is Ispahan *, a fine spacious town, containing 600,000 inhabitants. It is subject to its own sopher, or emperor, Kerim Khan; and the government is absolute and hereditary. Its manufactures are of gold and silver lace, leather, silk, carpets, mohair, &c.

The Persian empire was founded by Cyrus, after his conquest of Media, five hundred and thirty-six years before Christ. It continued till it was overthrown by Alexander the Great, three hundred and thirty-one years B. C. A new empire, stiled the Parthian, was formed by the Persians under Arbaces, two hundred and fifty years B. C.; but in A. D. 229, Artaxerxes restored it to its ancient title; and in 651, the Saracens put an end to that empire. From this time Persia was a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Indostan, till Thomas Kouli Khan once more raised it to a powerful kingdom. He was assassinated in 1747.

Following the apparent course of the sun, the next country we come to is

TURKEY in Asia, which contains many large provinces, particularly Syria, Judea or Palestine, Phœnicia,

* Long. $51^{\circ} 30' E.$ Lat. $32^{\circ} 50' N.$ Distance from London 2900 miles S. E.

Phœnicia, &c. all subject to the Turks. In Palestine or the Holy Land, and countries adjacent, were Babylon, Damascus, Nineveh, Tyre, Sidon, Samaria, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Jerusalem the capital, which was taken, pillaged, burnt, and entirely razed to the ground by Titus, the Roman general, under Domitian, in the year 70, and is now a very inconsiderable place, and only famous upon account of what it has been formerly; for Jesus Christ preached the Christian religion there, and was crucified by the Jews upon Mount Calvary.

In the vacant space between Persia, Syria, Egypt, and Ethiopia, the Arabian Peninsula may be conceived as a triangle of spacious but irregular dimensions. The sides of the triangle are greatly enlarged, and the southern base presents a front of a thousand miles to the Indian ocean. Its entire surface exceeds in a four-fold proportion that of Germany or France; but the far greater part has been justly stigmatised with the epithets of the *stony* and the *sandy*. Even the wilds of Tartary are decked, by the hand of Nature, with lofty trees and luxuriant herbage; and the lonesome traveller derives a sort of comfort and society from the presence of vegetable life. But in the dreary waste of Arabia, a boundless level of sand is intersected by sharp and naked mountains, and the face of the desert, without

without shade or shelter, is scorched by the direct and intense rays of a tropical sun. The higher lands that border on the Indian ocean are distinguished by their superior plenty of wood and water; the air is more temperate, and consequently the human race more numerous. If compared with the rest of the Peninsula, this sequestered region may truly deserve the appellation of the *Happy*. It has two celebrated towns, Mecca, remarkable for the birth of Mahomet, and Medina, the place where he was buried.

This country is said never to have been conquered. The Arabians made no figure in history till A. D. 622, when, under the new name of Saracens, they followed Mahomet, as their general and prophet, and made considerable conquests. It is governed by its own caliphs or princes.

LETTER XXV.

WE will now pay a visit together to the Asiatic islands in the Archipelago, or, as it was anciently called, the *Ægean* sea, beginning with the *Cyclades*, or islands in a circle, in number about fifty-three, round *Delos*, the chief of them, which is one of the most celebrated of all the Grecian islands, as being the birth-place of *Apollo* and *Diana*, the magnificent ruins of whose temples are still visible. It is now uninhabited. A little further lie dispersed the *Sporades*, or *spread Islands*, in number about forty. Not far off were the *Ionic Islands*, the island *Icarus*, hard by where *Icarus's* wings failed him, and *Juno's* beloved *Samos*, and rocky *Chios*, or *Scio*, one of the seven places that contended for the birth of *Homer*. Farther lie the *Æolian islands*, spacious *Lesbos*, and pleasant *Tenedos*.

We will come now, down the Archipelago, towards the *Levant*, to the famous island of *Rhodes*, in length about fifty miles, in breadth twenty-five. At the mouth of the harbour of this island, stood the celebrated *Colossus* of brass, esteemed one of the wonders of the world; one foot being placed on one side of the harbour, and the other foot on the

the other side, so that ships passed between its legs in full sail. The face of the Colossus represented the sun, to whom this image was dedicated. This enormous statue, which was one hundred and thirty-five feet high, was thrown down by an earth-quake, and finally destroyed by Maovia, the Saracen Admiral, A. D. 653, who entirely pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds, to a Jew, who is said to have loaded nine hundred camels to transport it to Alexandria. Between this island and the island Crete, so called from its chalky cliffs, and also Candia, from their whiteness, lies the isle Carpathus, called now by sailors Scarpantide. Beyond these eastward, lay the Cheledoniæ, or the small islands of Swallows, where the ancients supposed these birds of flight to lie hid during the winter, near the great promontory Patareum. Within the Bay of Pamphilia, eastward still, lies fertile Cyprus, the beloved island of Venus. Its inhabitants still continue remarkably lazy and effeminate, and the women have all the libertinism for which the Cyprian ladies of old were so extremely celebrated. And on the farthest part of this sea, near Phœnicia, lies the island Arcadus.

LETTER

LETTER XXVI.

IN my last we were visiting the Asiatic islands, dispersed about the Levant; we will now return, if you please, and take a view of those in the eastern, or Indian ocean; the farthest of which are the Mariana or Ladrones, that is Latrones, or the islands of Thieves, inhabited by a rude and unpolished people; from whence, directing our course northward, we arrive at the island of Japan, whose chief city is Jeddo. Having passed the islands Lekeyo and Formosa, with others of small extent, adjacent to the coast of China, and subject to that empire, we come to the Philippine Islands, subject to Spain, so called in the year 1543, in honour to Prince Philip, then heir to the Spanish crown; there are some hundreds of them, and several very large; the chief and most northerly is Manilla, called also Luconia, having in it two cities of those names. It is about four hundred miles long and a hundred miles in breadth.

Proceeding southward from the Philippines, we arrive at the Molucca islands, famous for their

K

cloves,

cloves, and other spices, among which are Amboyna, Gilolo, and Celebes.

Afterwards, westward, are the Sunda islands, so denominated, from lying near the straits of that name; the principal of them may be reduced to Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. Borneo was reckoned the largest island in the world, being seven hundred miles long, and as many broad; but must now give place to New Holland, which is nearly as large as all Europe; extending from 10 to 43 degrees of south latitude, or about 2300 miles long, and 110 to 153 of east longitude, or nearly the same breadth. Sumatra has a settlement on its coast, named Bencoolen, made by the English East-India Company, A. D. 1682, which preserved to them the pepper trade, after the Dutch had dispossessed them of Bantam. Java is extremely unhealthy; its chief town, Batavia, is subject to the Dutch.

From hence, turning towards the west, before the foot of the south promontory of the Mogul empire, stretching itself into the sea, you may see the beautiful island of Ceylon, productive of elephants. The Indians call it Cachi, and all the idolaters of Asia look upon it as the abode of their gods. The Dutch seized it, and drove away the Portuguese inhabitants, A. D. 1656, and have since kept possession

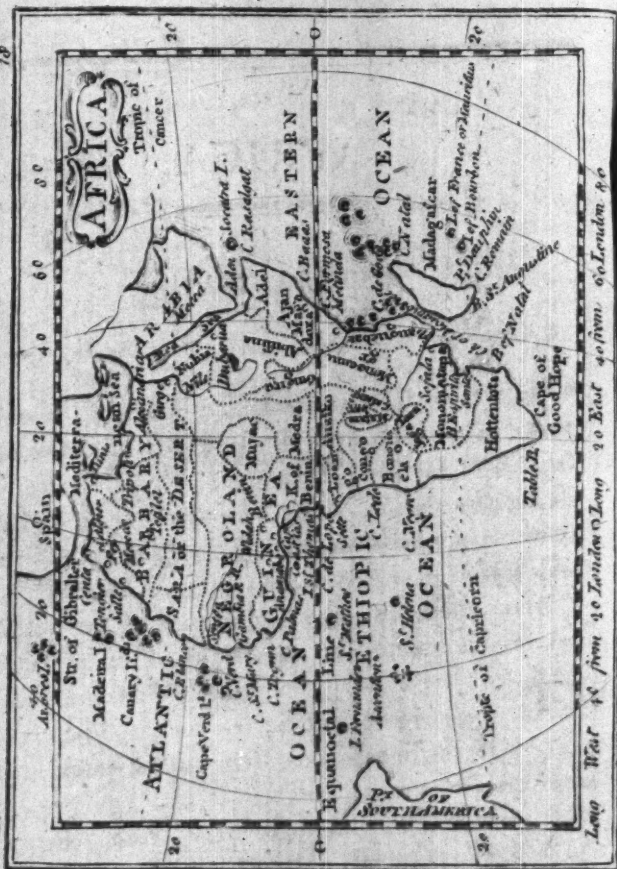
session of it : and have in a great measure monopolized the spice trade, for which this island is famous.

Opposite to Ceylon lie the Maldives, formerly one vast island, which the boisterous sea has now broken into a great number of small ones, about which, it is said, are found prodigious whales.

Up farther northward, in the mouth of the Persian Gulf, is the island Ormus, perhaps called formerly Ogyris, where King Erythræus was buried.

Here we finish our voyage to the Asiatic islands, and shall now cross into the scorching deserts of Africa, the description of which will be the subject of my next letter : In the mean time I subscribe myself,

Your faithful and affectionate



AFRICA.

LETTER XXVII.

DEAR BOY,

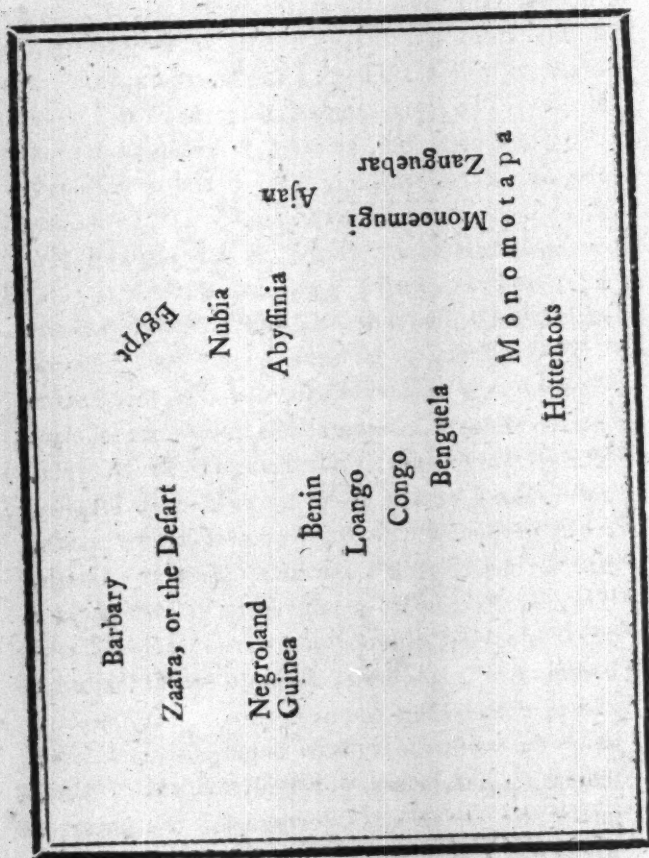
London, —.

QUITTING the continent, and islands of Asia, we arrive in AFRICA, the third quarter of the world, situated to the south of Europe, and surrounded on all sides by the sea, except a narrow neck of land about sixty miles over, called the Isthmus of Suez, which joins it to Asia at the top of the Red Sea.

The western districts of this part of the world, are, for the greater part, sterile, uncultivated lands, inhabited by unhappy negroes. The coasts are naked, and covered with barren sands. The country and its few inhabitants seem to be struck with one common curse.

It may be divided into Barbary, Zaara, Egypt, Negroland, Guinea, Abyssinia, Abex, Nubia, Zanguebar, Anian, Monomotapa, Monoemugi, Congo, and Caffraria.

These countries are thus disposed upon your inclosed map.



Along the coast of the Mediterranean, in Egypt, Biledulgerid, and Zaara, the people are of a tawny complexion, and dress like the Turks; but in the other parts of this quarter, the inhabitants are quite black. The better sort of negroes wear thin vests and white caps, but the poor go almost naked, having only a small piece of skin, or coarse stuff wrapped about their waists; the poor Hottentots, daubed over with grease and soot, and having their arms, legs, and neck wrapped round with the raw guts of beasts, make a most despicable and nasty appearance.

Through Barbary, Nubia, and Egypt, the commodities are rice, figs, raisins, oranges, lemons, citron, almonds, pomegranates, olives, fenna, dates, leather, civet, sugar, and indigo. In Negroland and Guinea, ostrich feathers, gold dust, elephants teeth, pepper, and slaves, which are chiefly purchased by the English, and transported to America. The inland countries are said to be full of lions, tigers, monkeys, rhinoceroses, and crocodiles; the natives are little known; for no travellers have been able to extend their enquiries so far. To the south, along the coast, the traffic is ambergris, musk, civet, lemons, millet, pearls, gold dust, &c. chiefly carried on by the Dutch and Portuguese; the former of which had a large settlement conquered by the English in the year 1795, at the Cape of Good-Hope,
and

and the latter many on the eastern and western side of the continent.

The chief islands of this quarter, are, Madagascar, the largest, called also St. Lawrence, the inhabitants black, wild, savage, naked, and under no particular governor. The small islands of Cape Verd; the Canary islands; the Madeiras, noted for excellent wine; the Guinea isles; and the isles Ascension and St. Helena, with others of lesser note in the Ethiopian sea.

The principal mountains here, are the Lybian Mount, between Zaara and Egypt; Mount Atlas, between Barbary and Biledulgerid, supposed by the ancients to be the highest in the world, whence came the fable of Atlas, a giant, bearing the heavens upon his shoulders. It now gives name to the neighbouring ocean, called the Atlantic ocean; the mountain of the Moon, in Ethiopia, always covered with snow and ice; and the exceeding high hill, or peak, in Teneriffe, one of the Canary isles, in form of a sugar-loaf, which may be seen one hundred and twenty miles distant.

The most famous rivers in Africa, are the Nile, in Nubia and Egypt. The river Senegal, anciently called Niger, running through all Negroland into the Atlantic ocean, on which the English have some settlements.

settlements. The Gambia is only a branch of the Niger.

The principal curiosities in Africa, are, the vast pyramids in Egypt, three miles west of Cairo, supposed to be built by the children of Israel, when in bondage, for sepulchres for the Egyptian kings; also the mummy pits near the pyramids, in which are found the bodies of people embalmed, and buried three thousand years ago, yet perfect and distinct at this day.

Among the most celebrated men whom Africa has produced, are Tertullian, Cyprian, Julius Africanus, Arnobius, Lactantius, Victor Uticensis, and St. Austin, all bishops of the church. The warriors of greatest fame were Hamilcar and his three sons, Hannibal, Asdrubal, and Mago; and Terence and Apuleius, the only poets whose names have descended to posterity with undisputed applause.

I am, &c.

LETTER XXVIII.

London, —.

BARBARY, or the coast of Barbary, all along the mountains of Atlas, quite to Egypt, consists of two sorts of people, namely, the Moors, under the Emperor of Morocco, whose metropolis is Fez and those people under the republics, or rather kingdoms of Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis*, and Barca. The whole country produces fine horses, wax, oil, hides, hemp, flax, sugar, honey, dates, and almonds, being the most considerable and best peopled part of Africa. Their religion is Mahometan, and their government absolute.

Zaara, the ancient Numidia, is situated south of Mount Atlas, between the coast of Barbary north, and Negroland south. The inhabitants of these deserts are rambling Arabs. Their religion is Mahometan, as those northward; whereas Negroland, Guinea, and all southward, are Pagans.

Negroland, or the land of the Blacks, and Guinea, are bounded by Zaara north; the unknown parts of Africa, east; and by the Atlantic ocean, south

* Algiers and Tripoli are tributary, and, in some measure, subject to the Ottoman court; and Tunis to the Emperor of Morocco.

south and west; and consist of six parts, Negroland, Guinea, Loango, Congo, Benguela, and Mataman; which comprehend all the countries the Guinea, or English African Company trade to, on the west coast of Africa, for ivory, gold, and slaves. The natives are negroes, well known by their flat noses, thick lips, and short woolly hair. They are Pagans, and have abundance of arbitrary petty kings.

Abyssinia, with Nubia, and the coast of Abex, have Egypt on the north; the unknown parts of Africa on the south and west; and the Red Sea and Anian on the east. This extensive country is governed by a King, stiled Prester John, (or rather, by the Turks, Prester-Chan, that is, King of Slaves, they receiving most of their slaves from thence,) who is absolute both in ecclesiastical and civil affairs; the natives call him Negasca Negascht, that is, King of Kings. It is said they are able to raise, in time of war, six hundred thousand men. Their religion, taught them by the Portuguese, is a mixture of Christianity and Judaism.

Zanguebar, including Anian, is a barren, sandy, hot desert, but thinly inhabited by Arabs, who live in camps, and are here, as in all parts of Africa, of a tawny complexion, but not black. It is bounded on the north by the Red Sea, on the south by the Tropic of Capricorn, on the east by the Indian Ocean,

Ocean, and on the west by the unknown parts of Africa. The Portuguese trade here for gold, slaves, and ivory, ostrich feathers, citrons, perfumes, aloes and frankincense.

Caffraria, or the country of the stupid Hottentots, about the Cape of Good-Hope. They are brutish, irrational creatures, having little more than the shape of men and women, without any sign of religion, government, or œconomy; and feeding upon the intestines of animals, which they wrap first, for some time, about their limbs. They are of a middle size, but meagre, and exceedingly nimble in the chace: their language resembles the clucking of a turkey-cock. The Cape of Good-Hope is very mountainous, and the top is always covered with a cap of clouds before a storm. The Dutch had a fort and factory here, taken by the English, as before mentioned, in 1795.

Monomotapa, an inland Pagan country, lies next to Caffraria on the north. The Portuguese trade with them for gold, silver, copper, oil, salt, ivory, and rice. The natives are tall, handsome, black, and have fine complexions. The young girls go naked, wearing only a thin piece of cotton stuff upon their middle; but put on garments as soon as they get husbands.

Monoemugi

Monoemugi is contiguous to Monomotapa, an idolatrous people, but little known to us.

Egypt, the most remarkable nation of all Africa, is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north; by Abyssinia, south; by the Red Sea, east; and by the unknown parts of Africa, west. Its chief cities are Grand Cairo, the largest city in the world, near which was the ancient city of Memphis. Alexandria, built by Alexander the Great. Thebes, which once had in it an hundred royal palaces. The pyramids, in this country, will never cease to be a subject of wonder and admiration; the expences laid out only for leeks and onions for the workmen amounted to about two hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The commodities of Egypt are linen, rice, cassia, balm, gums, drugs, sugar, and most sorts of grain. The people are Mahometans, and under the Turks, whose viceroy is the bashaw of Cairo. The principal river is the Nile.

The Red Sea lies between Africa and Asia.

LETTER XXIX.

OF THE AFRICAN ISLANDS.

DEAR BOY,

London, —.

I WILL now conduct you over the vast ocean to the African islands; and for the pleasure of coming back, we will go to the farthest first.

Let us, therefore, make the best of our way from England, round the Cape of Good-hope, to the Arabic Gulf, on the eastmost part of Africa, called also formerly the Red Sea.

—— Whose waves o'erthrew
Proud Pharaoh and his Memphian cavalry,
While with perfidious hatred they pursu'd
The sojourners of Goshen; who beheld,
From the safe shore, their floating carcases,
And broken chariot wheels.

MILTON.

Being arrived here, at the mouth of the Red Sea, we will pay a visit to the island that sailors now call Socatra, famous for its aloes, which are esteemed the best in the world.

Sailing down, southward, we come to the prodigious island Madagascar, or Lawrence, abounding in cattle and corn, and most of the necessaries of life, but no sufficient merchandize to induce Europeans to settle colonies; it has several petty savage kings of its own, both Arabs and Negroes, who
make

make war on each other, and sell their prisoners for slaves to the shipping which call here, taking clothes, utensils, and other necessaries, in return.

Near it you see the four Comora isles, whose petty kings are tributary to the Portuguese; and hereabouts lies the French island Bourbon, and a little higher Maurice, so called by the Dutch, who first touched here in 1598, from one of their princes. It is now in possession of the French.

Quitting now the eastern world and the Indies, we must steer our course quite back round the Cape of Good-Hope, into the immense Atlantic ocean, where the first island we touch at is the small, but pleasant St. Helena, at which place all the English East-India ships stop to get fresh water and fresh provisions in their way home. Near which are the Guinea islands, St. Matthew, St. Thomas, and others, not far from the coast, under the Equinoctial Line, belonging to the Portuguese. These were so named by the sailors, who first found them on St. Helen's, St. Thomas's, and St. Matthew's festivals.

Thence, northward, over against Cape Verd, is a large groupe of island, so called from their verdure. The ancients called them Gorgades, or land of Gorgons, and Hesperides, or Golden Apples, well known in poetical story. They now belong to the Portuguese, who are furnished with salt and goat skins from thence.

We

We see, higher north, the pleasant Canaries, belonging to the Spaniards, from whence first came our Canary wine, and the pretty singing birds, called Canary Birds. The ancients called them the Fortunate Isles, and placed there the Elysian fields. They are ten or twelve in number; the chief are Teneriffe, Gomera, Ferro, and Great Canary,

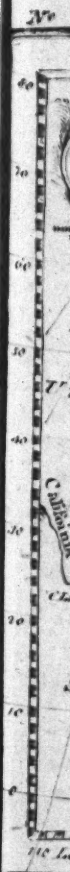
The fertile islands of Madeira lie still higher north, and are famous for the best stomachic wine. They belong to the Portuguese.

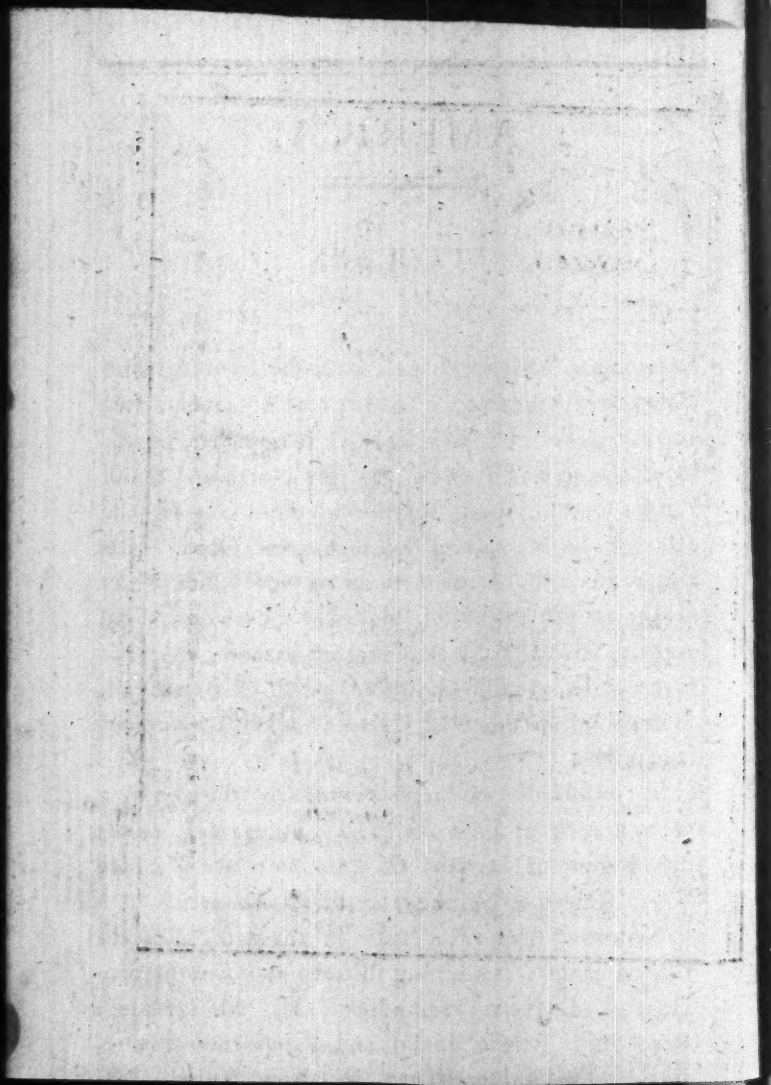
These islands were discovered by Macham, an English mariner, who fled from England for an illicit amour; he was driven on one of them by a storm, and his mistress dying there, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, King of Arragon, (which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese) A. D. 1345.

We still go further northward till we come to the Azores, off Portugal, to which they belong, formerly abounding in goshawks, and so called from açor, a goshawk. The air is so pure here, that the sailors are no sooner landed than they are rid of their vermin, which cannot live there.

Farewel.

AMERICA.





AMERICA.

LETTER XXX.

London, — .

LEAVING Africa, we pass over the wide Atlantic Ocean into AMERICA. This great continent, frequently called the New World, is bounded, north, by unknown parts; west, by the North and South Pacific Ocean; south, by the Southern Ocean; and east, by the North and South Atlantic Ocean. Its length from the farthest point of New South Wales north, to the straits of Magellan south, is about eight thousand miles; its greatest breadth, from the Cape of St. Augustine, on the coast of Brasil east, to the South Sea, about Quito, is about three thousand miles.

It consists of two large peninsulas, divided by a narrow neck of land about fifty miles over, called the isthmus of Darien, or Panama; one is called North America, and the other South America.

NORTH AMERICA may be divided into the United States, containing thirteen countries or provinces. I New Hampshire. II. Massachusetts Bay. III. Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. IV. Connecticut. V. New York. VI.

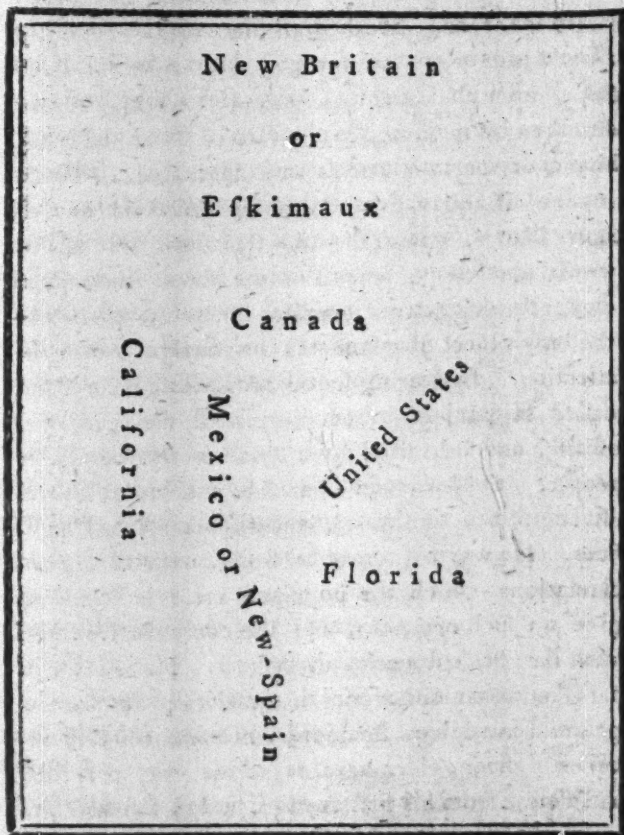
New

New Jerfey. VII. Pennfylvania. VIII. Delaware. IX. Maryland. X. Virginia. XI. North Carolina, XII. South Carolina. XIII. Georgia. Thefe provinces were formerly known by the name of the British Colonies; but, after a long and destructive war, they were declared free, fovereign, and independent ftates in the year 1783. Though each ftate has its feperate legiflature and executive government, a federal union has been formed between the whole, under the fupreme dominion of a congreffs delegated from the feveral ftates, and a “President of the United States,” who is annually elected. The choice of President has hitherto vefted folely in the perfon of GEORGE WASHINGTON—the man who directed the arms of his country in fecuring her independence; and the choice has been fully juftified by the difintereftednefs of his conduct, the modefty of his demeanour, the prudence, vigour, and efficacy of his adminiftration.

To the above thirteen ftates, thofe of Vermont and Kentucky are now added.

The dominions of Spain contain Old Mexico, or New Spain, New Mexico, Louifiana, and Eaft and Weft Florida.

The Englifh have New Britain, Canada, and Nova Scotia, cold, barren, dreary, and uncultivated countries.



Christopher

Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, was the first who undertook to extend the boundaries which ignorance had given to the world. He sailed from Spain in the year 1492, with a fleet of three ships, upon the most adventurous attempt ever undertaken by man, and in the fate of which the inhabitants of the two worlds were interested. After a voyage of thirty-three days, he landed on one of those islands, now called the Bahamas. He afterwards touched on several of the islands in the same cluster, enquiring every where for gold, which was the only object of commerce he thought worth his attention. In steering southward he found the island called Hispaniola, abounding in all the necessaries of life, and inhabited by a humane and hospitable people. On his return home, he touched on several islands to the southward, and discovered the Caribbees. He was welcomed in Spain with all the acclamations which the populace are ever ready to give on such occasions, and the court received him with the highest marks of respect. He afterwards sailed on other discoveries to America; but the ungrateful avaricious Spaniards, not immediately receiving those golden advantages they had promised themselves from his first voyage, at last suffered him to die neglected and disregarded. The court of Spain, however, were so just to his memory, that they buried him magnificently in the cathedral of Seville,

Seville, and erected a tomb over him, with this inscription: "Columbus has given a new world to
"to the kingdoms of Castile and Leon." The
wealth which Columbus brought into Europe, tempted many persons to make equipments at their own
expence. In one of these expeditions, Americus
Vespufius, a merchant of Florence, sailed to the
south continent of America, and by being a man of
address, had the honour of giving his name to half
the globe.

John Cabot, an Englishman, discovered and settled Newfoundland in 1498.—Florida was first discovered by John Cabot 1500.—Louisiana was discovered by the French in 1633.—The first British settlement made in North America, was in Virginia, in the reign of James I. 1607.—New England was the second in 1614, by the Plymouth Company. In 1620, a large body of dissenters, who fled from church tyranny in England, purchased the Plymouth patent, and built New Plymouth. Salem was built in 1628; and Boston, the present capital, in 1630. Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, a celebrated Quaker (in whose family it continued till the American revolution) 1681. Maryland, by Lord Baltimore, 1633. Carolina, by English merchants, 1670. New York was first settled by the Scots under Sir William Alexander, 1622; but underwent several changes from the English to the
French,

French, and then to the English again, by treaties, and conquest, till it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of 1748. Canada was attempted to be settled by the French in 1534; they built Quebec in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1759, and ceded by the peace in 1763.

The Indians of America are tall, and strait in their limbs, beyond the proportion of most nations: but their bodies, though strong, are not fitted to endure so much labour as the Europeans. They are, generally, of a brown complexion; the few that are white stain themselves of a copper or red colour, and some with streaks of blue. They are dexterous with their bows and arrows; and very fond of adorning themselves with strings of beads and shells about their necks, and rings and plates in their ears and noses, and pull their beards up by the roots. They go naked in the summer, but in the winter cover themselves with the skins of beasts taken in hunting, which is their chief employ. They sometimes scalp their prisoners, but at other times will adopt them into their families, and treat them with great tenderness, unless they should discover a wish to desert from them, in which case a most cruel death inevitably awaits the unhappy victim. They are gross idolators, and worship the sun, moon, and stars.

The

The commodities here are cotton, silk, skins, furs, feathers, cochineal, logwood, mahogany, tobacco, pine apples, sugar, and drugs.

The islands belonging to Great Britain are, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John's, Bermudas or the Summer Isles, Luccayan or Bahama Isles, Anguilla, Nevis, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, vulgarly called St. Kitt's, Antigua, Dominica, Barbuda, St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines, Trinidad, Tobago, Barbadoes, and Jamaica.

Islands belonging to Spain are Cuba, Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, part belonging to the French, and part to the Spaniards, Porto Rico, the Virgin Isles, and Margareta.—Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia, belong to the French

The principal rivers of North America, are, the Mississippi, which discharges itself into the Gulph of Florida; the Ohio; and the river St. Lawrence.

Things most curious in this part, are the immense lakes of fresh water, and the prodigious falls of water near Niagara. Among those of a less grand description are, the cabbage tree, one hundred feet high, with no branches but at the top; the calabash, which grows high like a gourd, of which, cut into different sizes, they make their dishes, pails, &c. and the cassavi roots, of which the Indians usually make their bread.

Adieu!

LETTER XXXI.

SPANISH AMERICA.

London, —.

OLD MEXICO, called also NEW SPAIN, a large and rich province, subject to the crown of Spain, is the most southern part of North America. Here the Spaniards first landed, under that monster of cruelty, Ferdinand Cortez, in the year 1521, and murdered millions of the natives, without regard to rank, age, or sex, for their gold and silver.—Chief towns are, Mexico, La Vera Cruz, Truxillo, and the port of Acapulco, from whence sail once a year two rich galleons, called Spanish register ships, to the East Indies. One of these ships was taken by the English Admiral, the late Lord Anson, in 1744, having a rich cargo in specie, and other valuable effects on board, estimated at one million and six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

NEW MEXICO, or NEW GRANADA, lies north of Old Mexico. Its chief city is Santa Fe. This province is very little known to us, and in all appearance not very fertile, since what is discovered of it contains only heaths, mountains, and stony lands.

CALIFORNIA, contiguous to New Mexico, the coast of which is not yet fully discovered.

FLORIDA extends from the east side of the Mississippi

issippi to the frontiers of Carolina and Georgia, including all the islands within six leagues of the coast, and is divided into east and west, being 500 miles long and 440 broad. Chief towns are St. Augustine in East Florida, 4300 miles S. W. from London, and Pensacola in West Florida, 4520 miles distant. The country is very fruitful, but mostly uncultivated.

THE UNITED STATES.

GEORGIA, next to Florida, is on the north. Its chief towns are Savannah, 4160 miles S. W. from London, and Frederica. It is a very flourishing state, containing 120,000 inhabitants, and it is governed by a governor, executive council, and house of assembly.

The English first established a colony here in 1732. CAROLINA joins to Georgia, and is divided into north and south. Its chief town is Charlestown*, 4070 miles S. W. from London, so called from King Charles II. which, for its size, beauty, and trade, vies with the first towns in America.

VIRGINIA, north of Carolina, so called from the virgin Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign it was discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the year 1584. Its capital is James Town, besides which Williamsburgh is a town of note, being 3750 miles S. W. from London. The encroachments made by the

French

* Long. 79° 12' W. Lat. 32° 45' N.

French on the banks of the Mississippi, were the cause of the war between England and France, from 1756 to 1763. Hence we have the most excellent tobacco.

MARYLAND, so called from Mary, queen to Charles I. Annapolis, its capital, is 3680 miles from London, and a small neat town of one hundred and fifty houses; the streets are irregular, and not paved. This province belonged to Lord Baltimore, who held it in fee of the crown. Its chief riches are from the culture of tobacco.

PENNSYLVANIA, north of Maryland, so called from Sir William Penn, to whose family it belonged. Its capital town is Philadelphia, 3750 miles from London, the finest and best situated city in America, containing thirty thousand houses, and one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, who are mostly Quakers.

THE JERSEYS. Chief towns, Elizabeth-town, and Brunswick, remarkable for the number of its beautiful women. The best cider on the continent is made here.

NEW YORK, contiguous to Pennsylvania and Jersey, is 3490 miles from London, the chief town New York, the residence of the governor. It contains about three thousand houses, and above twelve thousand inhabitants. This province is extremely pleasant and fertile, producing abundance of wheat, barley,

barley, peas, fruits, &c. Several islands belong to New York ; the two principal are, Long Island, and Staten Island.

NEW ENGLAND is mostly inhabited by Independents and Presbyterians. Its metropolis is Boston, distant from London 3330 miles, large, handsome, and well built, containing about three thousand good houses, ten churches, and nearly twenty thousand inhabitants. New England is divided into four provinces, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Islands, and Connecticut.

The independence of these states was acknowledged at the peace of 1783 ; and Europe was then astonished to learn, not only that a tract of country, considered as the wild and desolate borders of the provinces of Virginia and Carolina, had grown into sufficient importance and population to be admitted as a fourteenth link in the federal chain ; but that, from a settlement begun in the year 1779, in a country then little known, lying on the other side of the Allegany Mountains, the S. W. boundary of Virginia, and extending from the border of those mountains to the river Ohio, and down the banks of that river to its confluence with the Mississippi, a population of 100,000 souls had already arisen ; and that these settlers, from their local and rising importance, claimed to be, and were shortly after admitted as forming the fifteenth state in the American union.

The astonishing rise and population of this state, which in five years more, was at least doubled, whilst it displays the beauties of the climate and soil (said to be the finest in the world) and the native energy of America, which could thus exert itself when a war raged in the bowels of the country, also proves the deficiency of our geographical knowledge with respect to that quarter of the globe; and teaches us to look for events, which may refute our fondest ideas of the fancied superiority of Europe.

The population of the United States, which, at the commencement of the late war, was computed at little more than 2,700,000, may now be taken at 5,000,000. The immense extent of their empire abounds with all climates, with every kind of soil, and with rivers and lakes so various and grand, as to excite our admiration by barely contemplating the benefits they must hereafter derive from them. For instance, Lake Ontario is about 600 miles in circumference, Lake Huron is reckoned 1000, and Lake Superior between 15 and 1600—in magnitude almost equal to the seas of Europe; and though they have no immediate communication with the Atlantic Ocean, yet they must afford considerable advantages to the operations of commerce: Carver has described four of the most capital rivers in America, *i. e.* the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the river Bourbon or Red River, and the Oregon, as having
their

their sources all in the same neighbourhood—an instance not to be paralleled in any other quarter of the globe; indeed the waters of the three former, are within thirty miles of each other, but the source of the Oragon is somewhat farther west; and each river discharges its waters into a different ocean, after travelling 2000 miles from its source; for that is the distance from this spot to the Bay of St. Lawrence east, to the Bay of Mexico south, to Hudson's Bay north, and to the Bay of the Straights of Annian west: the Mississippi is supposed to be navigable for 1500 miles above its mouth.

I have already noticed what religion is most prevalent in the several states, but all sects are tolerated, in the most unlimited sense of the word; this circumstance, with the general mildness of the government, the local advantages of soil, climate, &c. the emigrations occasioned by the perturbed state of Europe, the cordiality with which the emigrants are received, and the immense tracts of fine lands to be settled, must continue to favour the rapid population of America, and give probability to the calculation, that in the short space of twenty or twenty-five years, the number of its present inhabitants will again be doubled!

Soon after the peace of 1783, the Congress formed the idea of building a capital for the permanent seat of government; a fork formed by the Powtomac

and the Eastern Branch was the chosen spot for this undertaking; and here a city, on a more extended, commodious, and elegant plan than any at present known, is now building, under the direction of Major L'Enfant, to which the legislative body, the supreme courts of justice, public officers, &c. are to remove in the year 1800.

BRITISH AMERICA.

NEW SCOTLAND, north of New England, is extremely cold. Its towns of note are, the harbour of Annapolis, so called in honour of Queen Anne; and Halifax, distant 2880 miles from London. It is a very fertile country, inhabited by an Indian nation, called Irroquois.

CANADA, or the province of Quebec, was conquered by Great Britain in 1759, and the European inhabitants being descended from the French, are of the Romish religion, and have a bishop of that persuasion appointed by his Britannic Majesty. Its principal towns are Quebec, distance from London 3120 miles, and Montreal. Here is the stupendous cataract called the Falls of Niagara; the stream is about a mile wide, divided by a rocky island in the form of a half moon. The perpendicular height is one hundred and forty-eight feet, and the noise may be heard upwards of fifteen miles.

New

New Britain, or Terra de Labrador, the most northern part of North America, is extremely barren, and intensely cold. We have no settlements here.

On the west and north-west side of our plantations, lie large tracts of land, with many great lakes in it, where various nations of savages inhabit.

The northern land contains some islands and settlements of European nations in Hudson's Bay, and other coasts of Greenland, near the arctic circle, but few of them are much known, frequented, or inhabited.

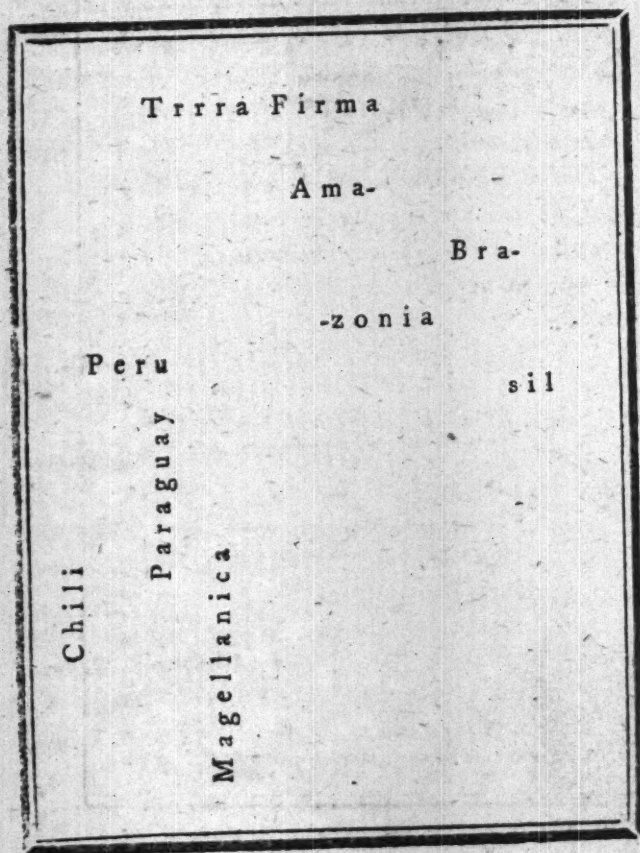
LETTER XXXII.

MY DEAR BOY,

London, —

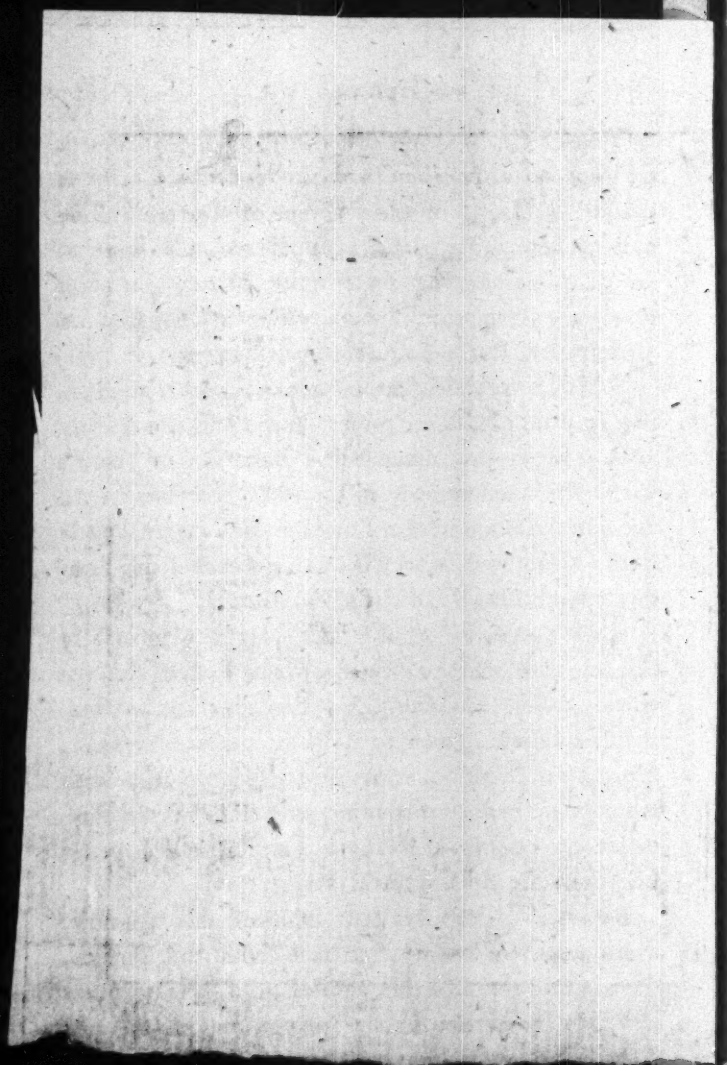
SOUTH-AMERICA is something like a large triangle, lying in the vast Southern Ocean, and almost encompassed by it. It may be divided into seven parts; Terra Firma; Peru; the country of the Amazons; Brasil, formerly called the province of Santa Croix; the province of Plata, or Paraguay; Chili; and Terra Magellanica, or Patagonia.

These parts are disposed upon your map in the following manner.



Longitude 0° West 70° from 60° London 50°





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TERRA FIRMA, the first continent the Spaniards set foot on after they had subdued the Caribbee islands, is south of the Isthmus of Darien. The natives here are a perfect copper red, and some of an olive colour, but none quite black. Its chief towns are Surinam, Panama, distance from London 5360 miles, Porto-Bello, and Carthagena.

PERU, a very pleasant, populous country, abounding in gold and silver mines, subject to the Spaniards. From this place come Peruvian or Jesuit's bark, the finest remedy in the world for fevers, and the noted Balsam of Peru, which distils from a little tree. Chief towns are, Lima, distance from London 5030 miles, Payta, and Truxillo.

AMAZONIA is prodigiously large, wonderfully fertile, and watered by the greatest river in the world, called Amazon. Up this river, it is said, the Portuguese, going to make discoveries, in 1541, met on the shore an army of warlike women, with whom they had a rencounter, and from thence they called this country Amazonia, very little of it being known by Europeans to this day.

BRASIL. Through the whole of this country, at the depth of twenty-four feet from the surface, there is said to run a thin vein of gold, the particles of which are carried by the springs and heavy rains into the contiguous streams, from the sands of which
they

they are gathered by the negroes employed for that purpose. Chief town is St. Salvadore, belonging to the Portuguese.

PARAGUAY, or Rio de la Plata, is a level country, bounded on the west by the mountains of Andes, which part it from Peru and Chili; and on the east by other high mountains, which part it from Brasil. In length 1500 miles, in breadth 1000. Its produce is corn, maize, rice, gold and silver mines. It is subject to Spain, and the Jesuits have great property here. The greatest part of the Peruvian and Chilese treasure is shipped at Buenos-Ayres. The natives, who are said to have lived in tents like the Tartars, were first discovered by the Spaniards sailing up the river La Plata in 1515, where they built Buenos Ayres, the chief port town in South America, situated 6960 miles S. W. from London

CHILI, south of Peru, is a mountainous country, 1200 miles long, and 600 broad. It is exceedingly fruitful, producing almost all the luxuries of life, besides gold, silver, &c. It is subject to Spain, and the inhabitants are Papists and Pagans. Its chief towns are St. Jago*, distant 7560 miles S. W. from London, and Baldivia.

TERRA MAGELLANICA (the most southern part of the continent of South America, which is also called Patagonia)

* Long 77° W. Lat. 34° S.

Patagonia) derives its name from Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese, who first discovered it in the year 1519; as also that famous strait which still bears his name: Not far from hence are Falkland Islands.

The inland parts are very much unknown, but the greatest part of the coasts are possessed by the inhabitants derived from Spain and Portugal, who have made various settlements there.

I am, my dear boy,
most affectionately,
Your

LETTER XXXIII.

OF THE AMERICAN ISLANDS.

London—

WE will now take a view of the islands scattered round the continent of America; for which purpose we must make a long voyage from England quite to and through part of the wide Atlantic Ocean; where, when we arrive on the north-east coast of North-America, you will see, over-against the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, the large mountainous island Newfoundland, famous for its
cod

cod fishery, which employs 300 ships, and 10,000 seamen, the profit of which amounts to 300,000*l.* annually. It was discovered by John Cabot, in the year 1498, and still continues in the possession of the English. Further south is a cluster of small islands, near 400 in all, belonging to the English, called the Bermudas, found first by John Bermudas, a Spaniard, in the year 1503; they have also received the name of the Somer-isles, from Sir John Somers' being driven thither in a storm. Their produce is vegetables, fruits, timber. &c. Afterwards, against Florida, lie the fruitful Lucayos, or Bahama islands, being the first land discovered by Columbus, October 11, 1492. They are about 500 in number, 12 of which are large and fertile, the remainder small, and some of them mere rocks. New Providence, which commands the sovereignty of the whole, was settled by the English, from whom it was taken by Spain in the late war, but retaken in April, 1783, and confirmed to us at the subsequent peace. Lower down is Cuba, one of the finest islands in the universe, with its grand port the Havannah, belonging to the Spaniards; and Jamaica, famous for its rum, sugar, Jamaica pepper, &c. taken for the English by Oliver Cromwell; its capital is Kingston; east of these you see the pleasant island Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, possessed
by

by the Spaniards in the east, and by the French in the west; its chief port is Domingo, a large well-built city: and not far off the rocky Porto-Rico, called also Boriqua, in which the Spaniards are said to have massacred six hundred thousand natives before they could clear the island. Hence, eastward, lie a crooked chain of small islands, called the Caribees, from the first inhabitants, exterminated a long time since by the Christians of Europe; among which belong to the English, Barbadoes, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Martinico, Nevis, &c. to the French, Guadaloupe, &c. The Leeward Islands lie further, on the east of Terra Firma, in South America, and belong mostly to the Spaniards. Farther down, quite at the foot of South America, you may see the inhospitable rocks of Terra del Fuego, or Land of Fire, whose aspect affords a prospect the most dreary and uncomfortable that can be imagined; it appears without the least mixture of earth or mould, like one continued chain of inaccessible rocks, terminating at a prodigious height, in innumerable ragged points, clothed with eternal snow, and the hills whereon they rise seem to be cleft asunder, as if by earthquakes; the chasms, horrible to behold, extending through the main substance of the rocks, almost to the very bottom. There are many other

islands of less extent and note, both on the coast, and in the vast South Sea.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

I cannot conclude this letter without taking some notice of the late numerous and important discoveries; they are,

I. The island *OTAHEITE*, situate in the South Pacific Ocean, 17 degrees S. lat. and 149 W. long. This island is 120 miles in circumference; contains 240,000 inhabitants: producing excellent fruits, sugar canes, herbs, shrubs, and beautiful flowers. There are no venomous creatures here. It was discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767.

II. *SOCIETY* islands, lying in 16 degrees S. lat. and 150 W. long. These islands were discovered by Captain Cooke in the year 1769. Their productions are exactly the same as at Otaheite.

III. *OHETEROA*, in 22 degrees S. lat. and 150 W. long. is a low island, 13 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are lusty and well made, but rather of a browner complexion than the natives of some of the neighbouring islands, and go armed with lances, twenty feet long.

IV. *FRIENDLY* islands, in S. lat. 21 degrees, and W. long. 175, so called on account of the disposition of the inhabitants. They are a cluster of above twenty islands, the principal of which called
Amsterdam

Amsterdam, by Tasman, who first discovered it, is about twenty-one miles long, and thirteen broad. They are inhabited by an industrious race of people, who cultivate the earth.

V. NEW HEBRIDES, a cluster of small islands between lat. 14 and 20 degrees S. and long. 166 and 170 E. The inhabitants resemble those of New Guinea, and wear a rope tied so tight about their waists, as would be death to any person not used to it by degrees.

VI. NEW CALEDONIA, from lat. 19 degrees to 22 degrees S. and from long. 163 to 167 E. The natives are stout, tall, and well-proportioned, and their colour a dark chestnut brown.

VII. NEW ZEALAND, two large islands between 34 and 48 degrees S. lat. and between 166 and 179 deg. of E. long. The inhabitants are robust, of a dark complexion, fierce and warlike, and eat the flesh of their enemies, whom they have either killed or taken in battle. They mark or tallow their skin, by pricking it with a small instrument, dipped in something like lamp black.

VIII. NEW HOLLAND extends from lat. 43 degrees S. to within 10 degrees of the equator; and from 110 to 153 degrees E. long. This vast island considerably exceeds all Europe in extent; but is neither fertile nor populous. The inhabitants are

without arts or industry, living in tents, and having no towns. It was visited by Captain Cook, who sailed along the coasts, and gave the eastern part the name of New South Wales. Botany Bay, on the east side of the island, is the place to which the British government transport their men and women convicts.

IX. NEW GUINEA, separated from New Holland by a strait. This is a very pleasant country, but the natives are barbarous.

X. NEW BRITAIN and NEW IRELAND, two islands north of New Guinea. They abound with high hills and large trees. The natives are black.

XI. EASTER ISLAND, lat. 27 degrees S. and long. 109 degrees W. An inhospitable country, that affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel.

XII. The MARQUESAS, five small islands, between lat. 9 and 10 degrees S. and 138 and 139 long. W. Hood's Island, the most northern, is scarce 50 miles in circuit; the others, except Christina, are very small.

XIII. SANDWICH ISLANDS. These consist of twelve islands, the principal of which is OWHYHEE, where that celebrated navigator, Capt Cook, who discovered them, terminated his services to mankind and his life, falling a sacrifice to the momentary

THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.



tary fury of a nameless savage. They are situated between $22^{\circ} 15'$ and $18^{\circ} 53'$ N. latitude.

Between KAMSCHATKA, which is a large peninsula in the north of Asia, and America, lie a great number of islands, inhabited by a race of men of a short stature, but stout and well made; very revengeful, and prone to suicide.

LETTER XXXIV.

USE OF THE GLOBE.

WE will now, my dear boy, proceed to the description and use of the Terrestrial Globe, which is a round ball, exhibiting on its surface an exact delineation of the chief kingdoms, nations, and distances, just as they are in nature. This curious and entertaining instrument consists of several parts. I. Two poles (being the ends of the axis, on which the globe turns to perform the diurnal motions) representing those of the world: the upper is the north pole, and the lower the south pole. II. The brass meridian, divided into four quarters, and each quarter into 90 degrees: the upper part is graduated from the equator towards the poles; but the lower part

part from the poles towards the equator. This circle surrounds the globe, and is conjoined to it at the poles themselves. III. The wooden horizon, or frame, which supports the whole globe; the upper part of it represents our true horizon, and has several circles drawn upon it. The first, next the globe, contains the twelve signs of the Zodiac, through which the sun or earth revolves in a year; these are subdivided into single degrees. The next circle exhibits the Julian, and the third the Gregorian Calendar (or old stile and new stile) divided into months and days. On the outside of these are generally delineated the 32 points of the compass. IV. The Hour Circle, divided into twice 12 hours, fitted to the meridian round the north pole; which pole carries a little index pointing to the hour. V. A thin slip of brass, called a quadrant of Altitude, divided into 90 degrees, the same size with those on the equinoctial, to be fastened occasionally to the top of the Meridian, in order to measure the distances and directions of the places from each other. Lastly, On the surface of the globe are also delineated the Equinoctial Line, divided into 180 degrees each way from the first, or chief meridian:—The Ecliptic*, divided into 12 signs, and each sign into

* The Ecliptic Line represents that path in the Heavens, which the sun seems to describe by the earth's annually revolving

into 30 degrees; the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; the two Polar Circles; and the 24 Meridians, corresponding to the 24 hours of day and night. The use of this curious mathematical instrument, is to point out the various *phenomena* belonging to the different nations and inhabitants of the world, with reference to their distance, position, varieties of days and nights, changes, and revolutions of the seasons, in an easy and natural manner, without the trouble of long and tedious calculations. I shall now proceed to the solution of the most useful problems on the Terrestrial Globe, first premising, that “the latitude of a place is equal to the elevation of the pole at that place;” for if the Arch of the Meridian between the place and the Pole is added to the latitude of the place, it makes 90 degrees; also if it be added to the Pole’s elevation, or arch between

ing round it. It is divided into 12 equal parts, and each of these into 30 more, corresponding to the 12 months and the days of the month. The names and characters of the 12 signs, with the time of the sun’s entrance into each, are as follow:

<i>Aries</i>	<i>Taurus</i>	<i>Gemini</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Leo</i>
♈	♉	♊	♋	♌
Mar. 20.	Apr. 20.	May 21.	June 22.	July 23.
<i>Virgo</i>	<i>Libra</i>	<i>Scorpio</i>	<i>Sagittarius</i>	<i>Capricornus</i>
♍	♎	♏	♐	♑
Aug. 23.	Sept. 23.	Oct. 23.	Nov. 22.	Dec. 22.
<i>Aquarius</i>	<i>Pisces</i>			
♒	♓			
Jan. 20.	Feb. 19.			

between the Pole and Horizon, the sum is 90 degrees : whence the proposition is evident.

PROBLEM I.

To find the Latitude of any Place.

Only bring the place to the graduated side of the Brass Meridian, and the figure that stands over it shews its latitude, or distance from the equinoctial. Thus the latitude of London is 51 degrees and an half north, Jerusalem is 32 degrees north, and the Cape of Good Hope 34 degrees and an half south.

Note I. If a place lies on the north side of the Equinoctial Line, it has north latitude; but if on the south side, it has south latitude.

II. The latitude of a place can never be more than 90 degrees either north or south, that being the greatest distance of the Poles (on each side the Globe) from the Equinoctial Line.

PROBLEM II.

To tell the Longitude of any Place..

Bring the place to the Brass Meridian; then observe the degree the Meridian cuts on the Equinoctial, and that is its longitude, or distance in degrees either eastward or westward, from the first Meridian; which, in some Globes, begins at Ferro, in others at Teneriffe; but on the new ones, at London. Thus the longitude of Mecca in Arabia

is

is 43 degrees and an half east; and the longitude of Kingston in Jamaica is 77 degrees west from London.

Note, The longitude of a place can never be more than 180 degrees either east or west: because that distance brings you to the opposite part of the Meridian, which is the farthest any place can possibly be from us.

PROBLEM III.

To rectify the Globe, (i. e.) to place it in such a particular Situation as is necessary for the Solution of many of the following Problems.

Having turned the graduated side of the Meridian towards you, move it higher or lower till the Pole stands as many degrees above the Horizon as the latitude of the place is you would rectify for. Thus, if the place be London, you must raise the Pole 51 and an half degrees (because that is the latitude of it) which brings that city to the top or Zenith of the Globe, and over the centre of the Horizon; then turn the North Pole of the instrument to the north part of the world, which may be done by means of a little compass, and the globe will represent the natural situation of the earth itself.

Note, In all Problems relating to north latitude, you must elevate the North Pole; but in those that have south latitude, you must raise the South Pole.

The North Pole must always incline to that part of the Horizon marked June; and the South Pole to that marked December.

PROBLEM IV.

The Longitude and Latitude of a Place being given to find it upon the Globe.

Only bring the degree of longitude found on the Equator to the Meridian; then under the degree of latitude, on the Brass Meridian, is the place required. Thus, suppose an English privateer falls in with a French-ship in 36 degrees 20 minutes north latitude, and 32 degrees longitude west from London; you will find it to be in the middle of the North Atlantic Ocean, a little south of the Azore isles.

PROBLEM V.

To find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic.

Look for the day of the month in the outer Calendar upon the Horizon (if the Globe was made before the alteration of the stile) and opposite to it, you will find the sign and degree the sun is in that day. Thus on the 25th of March, the sun's place is four degrees and an half in Aries. Then look for that sign and degree upon the Ecliptic Line marked on the Globe, and there fix on a small black patch, so is it prepared for the solution of the following Problems.

Note.

Note, The earth's place is always in the sign and degree opposite the sun; thus when the sun is four and an half degrees in Aries, the earth is four and an half degrees in Libra; and so of any other.

PROBLEM VI.

To find the Sun's Declination; that is, his Distance from the Equinoctial Line either northward or southward.

Bring his place to the edge of the Meridian; observe what degree of the Meridian lies over it, and that is his Declination. If the sun is on the north side of the line, he is said to have North Declination; but if on the south side, he has South Declination. Thus on the 20th of April the sun has 11 and an half degrees North declination, but on the 26th of October he has 12 and an half degrees South Declination.

Note, The greatest declination can never be more than 23 and an half degrees either north or south; that being the greatest distance of the Tropics from the Equinoctial, and beyond which the sun never goes.

PROBLEM VII.

To find where the Sun is Vertical on any Day; that is, to find over whose Heads the Sun will pass that Day.

Bring the Sun's place to the Meridian, observe his declination, or hold a pen or wire over it; then
turn

turn the Globe round, and all those countries which pass under the wire will have the Sun over their heads that day at noon. Thus on the 16th of April the inhabitants of the north parts of Terra Firma, Porto Bello, Philippine Isles, southern parts of India, Abyffinia, Ethiopia, and Guinea, have the Sun over their heads that day at 12 o'clock.

Note, This appearance can only happen to those who live in the Torrid Zone, because the Sun never strays farther from the Equinoctial, either northward or southward, than to the two Tropics, from whence he returns again.

PROBLEM VIII.

To find over whose Heads the Sun is at any given Hour.

Bring the place where you are (suppose at London) to the Meridian; set the index to the given hour by your watch, then turn the Globe till the Index points to the upper 12, or Noon, look under the degree of declination for that day, and that is the place to which the sun is vertical, or over its head at that time. Thus on the 13th of May, a little past five in the afternoon at London, I find the sun is then over the heads of those who live at Kingston in Jamaica in the West-Indies.

Note, If it be morning, the Globe must be turned from east to west; if in the afternoon, it must be turned from west to east.

PROBLEM

PROBLEM IX.

To find at any Hour of the Day, what o'Clock it is at any Place in the World.

Bring the place where you are to the Brass Meridian ; set the Index to the hour by your watch ; turn the Globe till the place you are looking for comes under the Meridian, and the index will point out the time there required.

Thus, when it is six o'clock in the evening in England, it is half an hour past eight at night at Jerusalem. Almost midnight at the palace of the Great Mogul. Two in the morning at Pekin. Seven in the middle of the Great South Sea ; and noon at Florida, Canada, and the Isthmus of Panama.

Note. By this Problem you may likewise see, at one view, in distant countries, where the inhabitants are rising, where breakfasting, dining, drinking tea ; where going to assemblies, and where to bed.

PROBLEM X.

To find at what Hour the Sun rises and sets any Day in the Year ; and also upon what Point of the Compass.

Rectify the Globe for the latitude of the place you are in ; bring the Sun's place to the Meridian, and set the Index to 12, then turn the Sun's place to the eastern edge of the Horizon, and the Index will point out the hour of rising ; if you bring it

to the western edge of the Horizon, the Index will shew the setting. Thus on the 16th day of March, the Sun rose a little past six, and set a little before six.

Note, In the summer the sun rises and sets a little to the northward of the east and west points; but in winter, a little to the southward of them. If, therefore, when the Sun's place is brought to the eastern and western edges of the Horizon, you look on the little circle right against the little patch, you will see the point of the compass upon which the Sun rises and sets that day.

PROBLEM XI.

To find the Length of the Day and Night at any Time of the Year.

Only double the time of the Sun's rising that day, and it gives the length of the night; double the time of its setting, and it gives the length of the day. This Problem shews how long the Sun stays with us any day, and how long he is absent from us any night. Thus on the 26th of May the Sun rises about four, and sets about eight; therefore the day is 16 hours long, and the night eight.

PROBLEM XII.

To find the Length of the longest or shortest Day at any Place upon the Earth.

Rectify the Globe for that place, bring the beginning of Cancer to the Meridian; set the Index

to 12, then bring the same degree of Cancer to the east part of the Horizon, and the Index will shew the time of the Sun's rising. If the same degree be brought to the western side, the Index will shew the setting, which doubled (as in the last Problem) will give the length of the longest day and shortest night. If we bring the beginning of Capricorn to the Meridian, and proceed in all respects as before, we shall have the length of the longest night and shortest day. Thus in the Great Mogul's dominions, the longest day is 14 hours; and the shortest night 10 hours. The shortest day is 10 hours, and the longest night 14 hours. At Petersburg, the seat of the Empress of Russia, the longest day is about 19 hours and an half, and the shortest night four hours and an half. Shortest day four hours and an half, and longest night 19 hours and an half.

Note I. In all places near the Equator, the Sun rises and sets at six the year round. From thence to the Polar Circles, the days increase as the latitude increases; so that at those circles themselves, the longest day is 24 hours, and the longest night just the same. From the Polar Circles to the Poles, the days continue to lengthen into weeks and months; so that at the very Pole, the Sun shines for six months together in summer, and is absent from it six months in winter.

II. That

II. That when it is summer with the northern inhabitants, it is winter with the southern, and the contrary; and every part of the world partakes of an equal share of light and darkness.

PROBLEM XIII.

To find all those Inhabitants to whom the sun is this Moment rising or setting, in their Meridian at Midnight.

Find the Sun's place in the Ecliptic, and raise the Pole as much above the Horizon as the Sun (that day) declines from the Equator; then bring the place where the Sun is vertical, at that hour, to the brass Meridian; so will it then be in the Zenith or Centre of the Horizon. Now see what countries lie on the western edge of the Horizon; for in them the Sun is rising; to those on the eastern edge he is setting; to those under the upper part of the Meridian it is noon day; and to those under the lower part of it, it is midnight. Thus on the 25th of April, at six o'clock in the evening at Worcester, the Sun is rising at New Zealand, and to those who are sailing in the middle of the Great South Sea. The Sun is setting in Sweden, Hungary, Italy, Tunis, in the middle of Negroland, and Guinea. In the Meridian (or noon) at the middle of Mexico, Bay of Honduras, middle of Florida, Canada, &c. Midnight in the middle of Tartary, Bengal, India, and the seas near the Sunda Isles.

PROBLEM

- PROBLEM XIV.

To find the Beginning and End of Twilight.

The Twilight is that faint light which opens the morning by little and little in the east, before the sun rises; and gradually shuts in the evening in the west, after the sun is set. It rises from the Sun's illuminating the upper part of the atmosphere, and begins always when he approaches within 18 degrees of the eastern part of the Horizon, and ends when he descends 18 degrees below the western; when dark night commences, and continues till day breaks again. To find the beginning of Twilight—rectify the Globe: turn the degree of the Ecliptic, which is opposite to the Sun's place, till it is elevated 18 degrees on the Quadrant of Altitude above the Horizon on the west, so will the index point the hour when Twilight begins. To find when it ends—bring the same degree of the Ecliptic to 18 degrees of the Quadrant on the east side, and the index will point the time when Twilight ends. Thus, on May 16, at London, Twilight begins a little after one in the morning; and ends a little before eleven at night. In these parts we have no total night, but a constant Twilight, from the 20th of May to the 20th of July following, which is about two months.

Note,

Note, The reason we use the place opposite the Sun, in this Problem, and raise it above the Horizon, is, because the Quadrant of Altitude is not long enough, nor graduated to 18 degrees below the Horizon.

PROBLEM XV.

To measure the Distance from one Town to another.

Only take their distance with a pair of dividers, and apply it to the Equinoctial, that will give the number of degrees between them, which being multiplied by 60 (the number of geographical or computed miles in one degree) gives the exact distance sought: or, extend the Quadrant of Altitude from one place to the other, that will shew the number of degrees in like manner, which may be reduced to miles as before. Thus the distance from London to Madrid is 11 degrees and an half. From Paris to Constantinople 19 degrees and an half. From Bristol to Boston in New England 45 degrees, which multiplied by 60, gives 2700 computed miles.

Note, No place can be further from another than 180 degrees,—that being half the circumference of the Globe, and consequently the greatest distance.

PROBLEM

PROBLEM XVI.

To find the Position, or upon what Point of the Compass one Town or Country bears from another.

Rectify the Globe to the latitude of one of the places, and bring it to the Meridian; then extend the Quadrant of Altitude (it being fixed over that place) to the other, and the end will point upon the Horizon the position, and thereby shew in what part of the world it lies directly from the other. Thus, suppose it was required to know the position of Rome from London;—the Globe being rectified, London brought to the Meridian, and the edge of the Quadrant of Altitude laid to Rome, you will find the end fall against that part of the Horizon marked S. E. At the same time you will see (as in the last Problem) that the distance is about 13 degrees, or 780 miles. So that a bomb thrown from hence, 780 miles upon the south east point, would fall exactly at Rome, and put the inhabitants there in great consternation.

PROBLEM XVII.

To find all those Countries to which an Eclipse of the Sun or Moon will be visible.

1. Of the Sun: Find the place to which the Sun is vertical, at the time of the Eclipse, by Problem 7th, and bring it to the Zenith, or top of the Globe; then

then to all those places above the Horizon, if the Eclipse be large, will the Sun appear (part of it) visibly obscured. 2. Of the Moon: Bring the Antipodes, or country opposite* to the place where the Sun is vertical at the time of the Eclipse, to the Zenith or top of the Globe, and then the Eclipse will be seen in all places above the Horizon at that time.

PROBLEM XVIII.

To find the Distance of any Place in whose Zenith the Sun, Moon, or any Star or Comet, is at that Time.

Take the Sun's, Star's, or Comet's altitude with a quadrant in degrees, subtract it from 90; the remainder gives the distance of the Sun or Comet from your own Zenith; which multiply by 60, the product will give the miles between you and the place in whose Zenith the Sun or Comet is at that time. Thus, suppose the height of the Sun, on any day, is about 37 degrees; then 37 subtracted from 90, leaves 53 for its distance from you; which multiply by 60, gives 3180; and so many computed miles it is to the place over which the Sun is at that time.

Note, The Sun itself will point the way to it.

PROBLEM

* *Note,* The reason for bringing the place opposite the Sun to the top of the Globe is, because the Moon is always in that position when she is eclipsed.

PROBLEM XIX.

To calculate the Circumference of the Earth, (that is) to find how many Miles it is round.

A line going round our Globe, is supposed by mathematicians to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; and each of those parts are supposed to be divided into 60 other equal parts, called minutes. Now our countryman, Mr. Norwood, found, by accurately measuring from London to York in 1635, that one degree upon the earth's surface, contained 69 and an half statute miles; consequently if the whole 360 degrees be multiplied by 69 one half or 70, which is near enough, we shall find the circuit of the whole earth in measured miles, to be 25,200.

Note, Sixty computed miles make a degree which makes the circumference to be but 21,600 miles.

PROBLEM XX.

To calculate the Diameter of the Earth (i. e.) to find how many Miles it is through.

It has been found by accurate mensuration, that if a circle measures 22 round, its diameter will be nearly seven; i. e. the diameter is always a little less than one-third part of the circumference; and this always holds true, be the circle bigger or less.

Therefore,

Therefore, if we multiply the circumference of the earth by 7, and divide the product by 22, the quotient will give the diameter, or thickness; and which, in this case, will be found to be 8018 measured, or 6072 computed miles*.

LETTER XXXV.

You have now, my dear boy, travelled through every remarkable place of the known world; and are, I hope, as thoroughly acquainted with the Geography of the whole earth, as you are with the town where you live; I shall, therefore, conclude these letters with some instructive and entertaining particulars, which, that you may remember them with greater ease, I have thrown into the form of tables.

* *Note*, From these dimensions of the earth we may discover that—(1st.) If there were a hole made through it, and a mill-stone let fall into this hole, and should descend at the rate of one mile per minute, it would be more than two days and three-fourths in coming to the centre; and being there, would remain suspended. (2d.) If a man be desirous of travelling round the earth, and should go 20 miles each day, he would be three years and a half in completing the journey. (3d.) If a bird should fly round the earth in two days, she must go at the rate of 525 (measured) miles an hour.

TABLE

TABLE I.

The Proportion of the Kingdoms of Europe to Great Britain: Great Britain being accounted Unity or 1.

	100th Parts.		100th Parts.
Muscovy	- 10 13	Switzerland	- 0 17
Germany	- 3 53	Denmark, in-	
Sweden	- 3 66	cluding Nor-	
Poland	- 3 39	way and Ice-	
Turkey	- 3 18	land	} 1 46
Spain	- 1 81	Portugal	- 0 36
France	- 1 7	Spanish provinces	0 18
Italy, includ-		United provinces	0 11
ing Sicily }	1 19	Britain	- 1 0

EXPLANATION.

Germany is to Great Britain as 3 53 to 1, that is, three times as big, and a little more than a half. The United Provinces 0 11, or a little above a tenth part as big; and so of the rest.

TABLE II.

Distances of the Chief Cities, &c. from London in Miles, 69 and one Half to a Degree.

	Eng. Miles.		Eng. Miles.
Paris	- 220	Prague	- 640
Rome	- 970	Gibraltar	- 1130
Madrid	- 790	Warsaw	- 880
Vienna	- 760	Stockholm	- 730
Copenhagen	- 540	Dantzick	- 750
Geneva	- 460	Constantinople	1590
Moscow	- 1410	Lisbon	- 990

Distances from Jerusalem.

Babylon	- 480	Damascus	- 130
Nazareth	- 80	Antioch	- 30
Samaria	- 45		

TABLE

TABLE III.

The Founders of the Kingdoms of Europe.

		A. D.
The First	Bishop of Rome	St. Peter 43
	Pope - - -	Hyginus 154
	Emperor of the East	Galerius 303
	Emp. of Constant.	Arcadius 395
	Turkish Emperor	Ottoman 1297
	Emp. of the Rom.	Jul. Cæsar, B. C. 40
	King of Italy in } the empire }	Odoacer 476
	Emp. of Germany	Charlemagne 800
	King of France	Pharamond 420
	King of Spain	Athaulphus 410
	King of Portugal	Alphonfus 1139
	King of Scotland	Fergusius 332
	King of England	Egbert 828
	King of Poland	Boleslaus 1000
	King of Denmark	Olauts 816
	King of Sweden	Fro 816

TABLE IV.

Longitude and Latitude of the most remarkable Places.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
Bergen	N. 60	E. 6	Vienna	N. 48	E. 16
Stockholm	59	18	Madrid	40	W. 4
Moscow	56	38	Rome	42	E. 13
Copenhagen	56	13	Constantinople	41	29
Paris	49	2	Prague	50	14
Cracow	50	20	Dantzick	54	19
Basil	48	8	Jamaica	18	W. 77
Brussels	51	4	Tercera, chief		
Gibraltar	36	W. 6	of the Azore		
Smyrna	38	E. 29	Iles	39	27
Troy	40	26	Siam	14	E. 101
			Jerusalem		

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
Jerusalem	32	36	Japan	36	139
Aleppo	36	37	Formosa	23	120
Rhodes	36	28	Astracan	46	51
Babylon	34	45	Pekin	40	116
Athens	38	24	Fort St. George	13	81
Ida	35	27	Spitsberg	73	23
Warsaw	52	21	Archangel	65	41
Alexandria	31	30	Calcutta	22	87
St. Helen's S.	16	W. 6	Venice	45	12
Lisbon N.	39	9	Canton	23	113
Naples	41	E. 14	Leipfic	51	13
Messina	38	16	Hecla	64	15
Carthage	36	9	Madeira Isles	33	W. 17
Nancy	49	6	Barbadoes	13	60
Isfahan	30	52	Ferro, one of		
Agra	27	77	the Canary		
Nineveh	36	45	Isles	28	18
Petersburg	60	30	Quebec	47	70
Bermuda	32	W. 65			

TABLE V.

Discoveries and Settling of Countries.

AMERICA, first discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492; so named by Americus Vesputius, 1497.

America, North, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; settled in 1610.

Azores, Isles, discovered 1449.

Baffin's Bay discovered 1662,

Bahama Isles discovered 1492; taken possession of by the English, Dec. 1718.

Barbadoes planted 1624.

Bermuda Isles discovered 1503; sealed 1609.

Brazil Isles discovered 1496.

Britain first discovered to be an island about 90.

Caledonia

- Caledonia, in America, settled 1699.
California discovered by Cortez 1578.
Canada discovered by Cabot 1499.
Canary Isles discovered 1446.
Cape Breton settled by the English 1591.
Cape de Verd Islands discovered 1449.
Cape of Good Hope discovered 1487.
Caribbee Isles discovered 1595.
Carolina discovered 1497, planted 1670.
Ceylon, Isle of, discovered 1506.
Christopher's, Isle of St. discovered 1595.
Congo, kingdom of, discovered 1484.
Cuba discovered 1492, settled in 1511.
Davis's Straits discovered 1585.
Defeada Isle discovered by Columbus 1494.
Domingo, Isle of St. discovered 1492; city founded 1494.
Dominica discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493.
Easter Isles discovered 1722.
East Indies discovered by the Portuguese 1487.
Falkland, Isles of, discovered 1765.
Florida discovered by Cabot 1497.
Forbisher's Straits discovered 1578.
Georgia Colony erected by Gen. Oglethorpe 1732.
Greenland was discovered in the reign of James I.
Gaudaloupe, Isle, discovered by Columbus 1493.
Hudson's Bay discovered by Captain Hudson 1610.
Jamaica discovered by Columbus 1494.
Japan discovered 1549.
Kamtchatka discovered by the Russians 1739.
Ladrone Isles discovered 1521.
Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by the French 1679.
Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese 1506.
Madeira

- Madeira discovered by an Englishman 1345.
Maryland province, planted by Lord Baltimore, at the expence of forty thousand pounds, 1633.
Mauritius Isle, discovered 1598.
Montserrat, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus 1493.
New England planted by the Puritans 1614.
Newfoundland discovered by Cabot 1498; settled 1614.
New Guinea discovered 1529.
New Holland discovered 1628.
New Spain, or Mexico, discovered 1518.
Nova Zembla 1553.
Otaheite, or George the Third's Island, discovered June 18, 1765.
Pennsylvania, Penn's Charter for planting, 1680.
Peru discovered 1525.
Philippine Isles discovered by the Spaniards 1521.
Pitt's Straits, in the East Indies, discovered April 30, 1760.
Porto Rico discovered 1497.
St. Salvador, or Guanihani, was the first land discovered in the West Indies, or America, by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492.
Solomon's Isles, in America, discovered 1527.
Spain, New, discovered 1518.
Somers' Isles discovered 1303; named and settled 1609.
Terceras Isles discovered by the Spaniards 1585.
Trinidad, Isle of, discovered 1498.
Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there 1617.
West Indies discovered by Columbus 1492.

TABLE VI.

The following Scheme exhibits nearly the whole Race of Mankind computed to be now in the known World, taken from the best Calculations.

GREAT BRITAIN contains	-	7,500,000
Ireland - - - - -	-	2,600,000
France - - - - -	-	18,400,000
Spain - - - - -	-	7,400,000
Portugal - - - - -	-	3,600,000
Italy - - - - -	-	4,100,000
Isles of the Mediterranean - -	-	2,700,000
Germany - - - - -	-	20,600,000
The Republic of the United Pro-	}	3,200,000
vinces, or Holland - - - - -		
Austrian Netherlands - - - -	-	1,500,000
Switzerland, and the Republic of	}	3,100,000
Geneva - - - - -		
Sweden - - - - -	-	3,300,000
Norway - - - - -	-	1,600,000
Russia - - - - -	-	17,000,000
Hungary - - - - -	-	5,000,000
Poland - - - - -	-	5,000,000
Turkey in Europe - - - - -	-	18,000,000
Thus Europe contains - - - -	-	124,600,000
Asia - - - - -	-	450,000,000
Africa - - - - -	-	150,000,000
America - - - - -	-	160,000,000
Total - - - - -	-	884,600,000

If we reckon with the Ancients, that a generation lasts thirty years, in that space eight hundred and eighty-four million, six hundred thousand men will be born and die, consequently about eighty thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six will die every day.

THE END.